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## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

### REMARKS *on* MR. MALTHUS'S ESSAY *on the* PRINCIPLES *of* POPULATION.

IT is now about five or six years ſince Mr. Malthus publiſhed a ſlender octavo volume on the Principles of Population, which he has lately ſwollen into one of thoſe ponderous quartos with which literature is at preſent ſo ſhamefully taxed and encumbered. It may not, perhaps, be very unnatural in an author to attach more conſequence to his ſubject than it deſerves, or to miſtake the errors of his own imagination for the diſcovery of important truths; but it certainly betrays great imprudence in him to have no compaſſion either on the patience or the pockets of his readers, and to forget that his ſyſtem derives but little ſupport by exhauſting either of them.

When Mr. Malthus firſt engaged in this work, he appears, from his own acknowledgment, to have neither read nor thought much upon the ſubject; ſo that his zeal in overturning old hypotheſes, and eſtabliſhing new ones of his own invention, affords a much ſtronger proof of an ardent mind, than of a well-informed underſtanding. It is aſtoniſhing, however, that a lapſe of ſo many years ſhould have had ſo little effect in ſoftening the one or in improving the other; and that opinions originally advanced ſo contrary to the wiſe and benevolent laws of nature, ſhould not have been ſuffered to ſink ſilently into oblivion, rather than be protruded again to public notice in an inflated edition of 600 quarto pages.

Mr. Malthus's principal, indeed his only, deſign in this work is to maintain, that there is a conſtant tendency in nature to overſtock the world with inhabitants, and, therefore, that an increaſing population is one of the greateſt calamities with which any country can be afflicted. By no exertions of man, or improvements in agriculture, can the productions of the earth be made to increaſe faſter than in an *arithmetical*, while the mouths that conſume them are unfortunately multiplying in a *geometrical*, progreſſion; and hence the world in a few centuries is in danger, according to Mr. Malthus's computations, of being peopled with ten thouſand times more inhabitants than it can poſſibly ſupport. So laviſh, indeed, has nature been in ſcattering the ſeeds of life, and ſo ſparing in providing the room and nouriſhment neceſſary for her offſpring, that in every country, both ſavage and civilized, her operations are always at variance with themſelves, and man is doomed to *oſcillate* perpetually between the extremes of want and abundance. In no period do the means of his ſubſiſtence preſerve a due proportion to his neceſſities. A fruitful ſoil, or a genial climate, only ſtimulate him to multiply his progeny, ſo as to produce a famine, which deſtroys the miſerable race; and he is never permitted to enjoy the bounties of nature, except in the midſt of ſolitude and deſolation. Nor is this inveterate propenſity to increaſe his ſpecies beyond the means of providing for them confined to man alone, it is extended to the whole of the animal and even of the *vegetable* creation. Both brutes and plants are equally *impelled by a powerful inſtinct* to this exceſſive increaſe, and the earth is in conſtant danger of being overſtocked by their progeny, as neither of them, it ſeems, are interrupted in the propagation of their ſpecies by any duty or reaſoning about providing for them! According to Mr. Malthus, this perpetual effort towards procreation (or rather towards miſery, for the one always terminates in the other) produces an oſcillation, or certain vibratory motion, in human ſociety, which hurries them backwards and forwards from one extreme to the other, ſo as to prevent them from ever enjoying any comfort from the proſpect either of a fruitful ſeaſon or an increaſing family.

The hiſtory of the world in paſt ages ſeems to have no effect in quieting Mr. Malthus's apprehenſions. Although man, upon the moſt moderate computation, has been multiplying his race for five thouſand years, and infinitely the greater part of the earth ſtill remains uninhabited, yet is the danger of an over-crowded population ſo urgent, that reſtraints ſhould be immediately laid upon matrimony. The poor ſhould be deterred from it by the menace of deriving no ſupport from the wealthy for their ſtarving progeny, and women of all ranks ſhould be obliged to continue in a ſtate of celibacy till they

arrive at ſuch an age that one half of them will probably die in childbed, and the other half become incapable of making addition to the ſucceeding generation. Theſe abſurd alarms, and the more abſurd remedies which are propoſed for their cure, ſeem to have ariſen from a partial and very imperfect view of the great operations of nature. Had Mr. Malthus extended his enquiries beyond the narrow limits to which he appears to have confined them, he would have known that every cauſe is prevented from producing more than a due effect; that every impediment to the general order and harmony is either removed by ſome wiſe proviſion, or counteracted by an agent equally powerful and effective; and that the millions of animals which are annually brought into exiſtence, and the myriads of ſeeds that are ſhed from every tree and plant in the foreſt, are but ſufficient to repleniſh the waſte that is continually taking place, or to fulfil the other benevolent purpoſes of nature. Inſtead of being terrified by the profuſion with which the ſeeds of animal and vegetable life are ſupplied, he would have admired the care with which each claſs is preſerved from becoming extinct, and rather have endeavoured to act in uniſon with nature, than attempt the monſtrous taſk of increaſing thoſe very evils againſt which ſhe has ſo kindly provided.

The preſent ſtate of mankind, which he has learned by ranſacking the accounts of all the circumnavigators that have traverſed either the barbarous or civilized parts of the globe, is in direct oppoſition to his whole hypotheſis, and it might be imagined that the 300 quarto pages of his book, which have been occupied in this detail, were intended to prove the depopulation of the earth, and the neceſſity of guarding againſt the further extenſion of it. But Mr. Malthus is deterred neither by the hiſtory of the paſt, nor the experience of the preſent, ſtate of the world. Like the tides of the ocean, mankind muſt have been perpetually ebbing and flowing between the extremes of ſuperabundance and deſolation. The ſilence of all hiſtorians in regard to thoſe extraordinary changes, and the deficiency of all evidence in ſupport of them, afford no arguments to the contrary, nor prove any thing further than the blind ſtupidity of thoſe who have neglected to notice a fact which *muſt* have repeatedly taken place, becauſe Mr. Malthus's whole hypotheſis is founded upon it.

During his travels, however, on the Continent of Europe, our author was fortunate enough to meet with two philoſophers whoſe teſtimony confirmed his own opinion; and who, from their obſervations on the little hamlet in which they lived, concurred with him in lamenting "the effects of ſome well-meaning perſons who, by rendering the people more comfortable, had excited them to early marriages, and thus ruined their country by an exceſſive population." The firſt of theſe philoſophers was the miſtreſs of a public houſe in the Jura, where he lodged; the ſecond was the peaſant who guided him through that inhoſpitable region, but who is declared to have underſtood the principle of population almoſt as well as any man he ever met with. Whether Mr. Malthus derived his firſt ideas on the ſubject from theſe mountaineers, or from ſome other ſource equally reſpectable, I am not anxious to determine. It is ſufficient to obſerve, that they all exclaim againſt early matrimony with the ſame vehemence; that they all wiſh to prohibit it with the ſame ſeverity; and that they have all trangreſſed their own laws, by marrying young themſelves.

In addition to a comfortable life and ſuperabundant plenty of food, Mr. Malthus has given three other cauſes equally powerful in depopulating the world.—Theſe are, moral reſtraint, vice, and miſery; or, in other words, virtue, vice, and providence; for the firſt is defined to be a due ſubordination of the paſſions to the laws of reaſon and religion; the ſecond, a criminal and inordinate indulgence of thoſe paſſions; and the third (which might perhaps as well have been called an *effect*) is ſaid to ariſe from the general laws and conſtitutions of nature. The operations of theſe cauſes are exemplified in ſo many quotations from travellers, hiſtorians, political writers, &c. that we might be led to ſuppoſe, from their occupying ſo large a proportion of his book, that the author's deſign was to alarm the public into ſome meaſures for preventing rather than for accelerating the depopulation of the world. Having expended ſo many pages in enumerating the checks to population, and never mentioned a country in which thoſe checks do not exiſt in a greater or leſs degree, is it not ſurpriſing that no original fact ſhould be deduced from real obſervations, to prove the inefficiency of thoſe checks, or to juſtify the horrid auxiliaries which are propoſed to co-operate with them in deſtroying the human race? I feel no inclination to enter further into the examination of a ſyſtem ſo diſguſting, nor ſhould I have ever noticed it, had Mr. Malthus, in his multifarious quotations, done juſtice to an author from whom he has borrowed a great part of his information, apparently with as little profit to himſelf as to his readers.

In his chapter on the fruitfulneſs of marriage, Mr. Malthus attempts to explain

plain an error into which all writers on political arithmetic are ſaid to have fallen, and, in conſequence, aſſumes to himſelf the merit of a very important diſcovery on that ſubject. Having ſtated ſeveral ſelf-evident propoſitions in the moſt prolix and obſcure manner, he at length concludes his argument with obſerving, "that the proportion of annual births to annual marriages does not give the proportion of births yielded by each individual marriage in the courſe of its duration." I do not know that much importance ought to be attached either to the fact or the diſcovery of it; nor ſhould I have diſturbed Mr. Malthus's vanity on the occaſion, had he been contented merely with aſſuming to himſelf the merit of ſuch diſcovery, and leaving his readers to find out the juſtice of his claim to it. But he has proceeded much further. He has not only accuſed Dr. Price of maintaining a contrary opinion, but has repreſented him as being totally ignorant of the ſubject. His words are—"As a further proof that Dr. Price did not underſtand this ſubject, though he has a long and elaborate note on it, he often mentions the liſts of the yearly births and marriages as expreſſing the number of children born to each marriage, and particularly notices the proportion in SWEDEN, as ſhewing the degree of prolificneſs in the marriages of that country. He merely thought that the liſts of births and marriages did not, *in all caſes*, expreſs accurately the prolificneſs of marriages," &c. That the reader may judge of Mr. Malthus's fidelity in reporting Dr. Price's opinions, I ſhall juſt quote the paſſages from the two notes to which he refers. "In drawing concluſions from the proportion of annual births and burials in different ſituations, ſome writers on the increaſe of mankind have not given due attention to the difference in theſe proportions, ariſing from the different circumſtances of increaſe and decreaſe among a people. One inſtance of this I have now mentioned, and one further inſtance of it is neceſſary to be mentioned. The proportion of annual births to weddings has been conſidered as giving the true number of children derived from each marriage, taking all marriages one with another. *But this is true only* when, for many years, the births and burials have kept nearly equal*." "In all SWEDEN, conſiſting, in 1763, of 2,446,394 inhabitants, the annual medium of deaths for nine years, ending in 1763, was 69,125; and, therefore, one in $35\frac{2}{5}$ died annually. The medium of births was 90,245; of marriages, 21,220." It can hardly be neceſſary to comment on theſe two paſſages. In the firſt, the fact is particularly inſiſted upon, of which *Dr. Price* is ſtated to be ignorant; and inſtead of its not expreſſing accurately *in all caſes*, it is ſtated to expreſs it in *no caſe*, except the very one which is allowed by Mr. Malthus himſelf. In the ſecond paſſage, though the contrary is aſſerted by Mr. Malthus, not a ſyllable is mentioned about the "proportion of children born in SWEDEN, as ſhewing the degree of prolificneſs in the marriages there." What the author's motives could be for theſe groſs miſrepreſentations, I am not deſirous to learn. His views of nature and of ſociety are very different from thoſe of Dr. Price, and he appears to write for a very different claſs of readers. Not contented, however, with having miſrepreſented him, he ſeems to have been ſo far improved by the writings of Mr. Arthur Young, and of other authors of the ſame ſtamp, which he profeſſes to have read ſince the publication of his firſt edition, as to advance to a much more ſerious attack on the character of this excellent man. "The *tendency* of Dr. Price (he obſerves) to *exaggerate* the unhealthineſs of towns may be juſtly objected to his ſtatements; but the objection ſeems to be only of weight with regard to LONDON. The accounts from the other towns which are given, are from documents which his particular opinions could not influence." If this paſſage have any meaning (for it is difficult to underſtand what is meant by *influencing a document*), Mr. Malthus wiſhes to inſinuate that Dr. Price, on ſome occaſions, is entitled to no credit either with regard to his documents or his concluſions. To ſuch an inſinuation I ſhall not condeſcend to reply. I have noticed it only to ſhew, that the candour of Mr. Malthus is in ſtrict uniſon with the benevolent principles which are inculcated in the greater part of his preſent publication. After having aſſerted that the population of every country, whether barbarous or civilized, muſt be continually *oſcillating*, and that in "SWEDEN, particularly, it makes a *ſtart* forwards at every temporary increaſe of food," Mr. Malthus obſerves in a ſubſequent note, (perhaps not very conſiſtently,) "that it ſeldom happens, practically, that the women of a country become all at once more prolific than uſual;" or, in other words, "that, practically, population ſeldom increaſes by *ſtarts*." But what he adds

* This very caſe is alſo allowed by Mr. Malthus, who obſerves, that "the only caſe in which the proportion of annual births to annual marriages is the ſame as the proportion of births which each individual marriage yields, is when the births and deaths are exactly equal."

adds in this note is ſtill more curious:—"In the general tables of mortality, from which deductions are made, if they be not ſuch as for the births to affect the marriages, they cannot expreſs a juſt average of any kind, and are, in every point of view, almoſt entirely uſeleſs." How the *births are to affect the marriages* in a table of *mortality*; or what is meant by a juſt average in ſuch tables; or, in ſhort, what is meant by a *general table* of mortality; is no where explained: and this is the more inexcuſable, as the poſitions and the language are entirely new in the doctrine of political arithmetic.

A great degree of obſcurity and incorrectneſs pervades the whole of Mr. Malthus's book. Thus he obſerves, that when the proportion between the births and burials is given, the periods of doubling (the inhabitants) will be ſhorter, *the greater the mortality*." As far as this ſentence is intelligible, it certainly contains a diſcovery, and Mr. Malthus is entitled to all the credit of it. If the births, therefore, are to the deaths in the ratio of eight to ten, the inhabitants will be doubled faſter than when they are in the ratio of eight to nine! It will, however, require ſome ſkill to prove how it is poſſible, while the deaths exceed the births in *any* proportion, that the inhabitants of a country, by mere procreation, ſhould ever be doubled, or, indeed, increaſed at all.

At the concluſion of the chapter containing the preceding obſervations, two tables are added from Mr. Suſmilch, determining the periods in which mankind are doubled, when the exceſs of the births above the deaths is in any given ratio to the whole population. The firſt of theſe is ſaid to be confined to a particular caſe, where the mortality is one in thirty-ſix, "and, therefore, can only be applied to countries in which ſuch a mortality is known to take place." The ſecond is general, "and, therefore, may be univerſally applied to all countries, whatever may be the degree of their mortality." Had Mr. Malthus in the leaſt underſtood theſe tables, or the rule by which they have been computed, (and which he might have ſeen in one of thoſe *elaborate* notes in Dr. Price's treatiſe, of which he ſpeaks with ſo little reſpect,) he would have known that the numbers in the firſt are contained in this very ſecond table, which, he ſays, "may be univerſally applied to all countries, whatever may be the degree of their mortality." The truth is, that the ratio of the deaths to the number of inhabitants has nothing at all to do with the theorem from which theſe tables have been computed, and that the period of doubling will always be the ſame, if the ratio of the exceſs of the births above the burials be the ſame, whether one in 36 or one in 360 dies annually. But I muſt deſiſt from entering further into this ſubject, as well as from extending my obſervations to the other parts of Mr. Malthus's book. They afford abundant matter for animadverſion; but I wiſh to wage no war either with ignorance or conceit; nor ſhould I have been induced to make the preſent remarks, had not a regard for the memory of a friend impelled me to defend him from the very illiberal inſinuations contained in the Eſſay on Population; and to ſhew, that the author of them is as ill qualified to appreciate the knowledge and abilities, as he has been unjuſt in repreſenting the opinions, of Dr. *Price*.

*London, Auguſt* 14, 1804. M. N.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

OF the monthly obſervations of your medical correſpondent, Dr. Reid, many have appeared to me acute and ingenious, and if not perfectly convincing, at leaſt probable. There is one, however, in his communication of July, which, I think, affords ſcope for animadverſion; and I preſume you will not refuſe admiſſion to ſome remarks upon it, provided they do not deviate from that decorum and ſobriety which ſhould always attend literary and philoſophical diſcuſſions.

The doctor, anticipating a charge of too great poſitiveneſs in his opinions, ſays, "Deciſion is often called dogmatiſm; but no one can conſcientiouſly, or, if he be conſcientious, comfortably practiſe medicine, who has any doubts with regard to the theory and application of the ſcience.—Scepticiſm in phyſic, as in other branches of ſtudy, indicates no ſuperiority; but, on the contrary, betrays either a defect of knowledge, or an obſcurity and inaccuracy of intellectual conception."

As I imagine you do not wiſh to make your intereſting Miſcellany a vehicle for controverſies properly profeſſional, I ſhall chiefly confine my remarks to the compariſon between ſcepticiſm and dogmatiſm in general, only occaſionally adverting to a particular ſcience, by way of illuſtration.

If Dr. Reid means only to aſſert, that certainty is preferable to doubt, and that it is better to be firmly convinced of a truth, than to entertain it with diffidence, he will ſurely meet with no contradiction. Every one who has felt the diſagreeable ſtate of a mind heſitating between different opinions when called upon to act, muſt acknowledge

acknowledge, that to be relieved from it by rational conviction, is in the higheſt degree deſirable. The only real queſtion then is, Whether, in the preſent ſtate of human knowledge, there are many branches of ſcience in which the certainty of truth is attainable? and, as a corollary, Whether, in caſes where we cannot be certain of our principles, it be not preferable to have before our eyes the poſſibility of miſtake, than to proceed with entire confidence?

Sciences may be divided into the pure and the mixed: in the former, the fundamental principles being ſuſceptible of abſolute demonſtration, the reaſoner is only required to take care that his deductions are ſtrictly logical, in order to be certain of his concluſions. In the latter, the principles being only probabilities, or, at leaſt, a mixture of certainties and probabilities, the concluſions can only be probable. Of the firſt claſs there are, perhaps, no other than thoſe termed by foreigners the *exact ſciences*, or, ſuch as are founded upon mathematical demonſtration. Poſſibly, metaphyſical ſpeculations would, to a certain degree, be entitled to the ſame honour, were men agreed in the uſe of fundamental terms. To the ſecond claſs are referable all thoſe which derive their rules from experience, or from a number of facts generalized; in which caſes, as there are always either facts to be adduced of an oppoſite nature, or an imperfect analogy in the application, nothing can be obtained but a preponderancy of probability. This, indeed, may be ſufficient to act upon, when acting is neceſſary, but it cannot, except in a very ſanguine temper, exclude doubt.

It will not be denied by any one acquainted with the hiſtory of medicine, that no ſcience has laboured under a greater multiplicity of theories, contradictory to each other and to themſelves; inſomuch, that practitioners of a certain ſtanding are generally found to deſert all theory, and ſettle in an empiriciſm directed only by experience, or obvious analogies. Where this is not the caſe, but the dictates of the ſchool continue to govern the opinions and practice of the graduate, it muſt be extremely lucky for himſelf and his patients if he has happened to imbibe the only true theory; for it will be allowed, that a falſe one muſt be much worſe than none at all. If he goes on, without doubt or heſitation, to put in force the rules of his art, he may indeed practiſe "conſcientiouſly and comfortably," but it will depend upon the ſolidity of thoſe rules, whether he becomes a benefit or a nuiſance to ſociety. Dr. Reid, I preſume, would not heſitate to pronounce that a diſciple of Galen, Sylvius, Stahl, or Boerhaave, adhering pertinaciouſly to the doctrines of his maſter, would probably be an inſtrument of great miſchief; and he would agree, that to ſuch an one, an infuſion of ſcepticiſm would be a very ſalutary reſtraint. The "deciſion," therefore, which he means to recommend, muſt proceed upon the ſuppoſition that the perſon poſſeſſing it, is certainly and infallibly in the right. That he conceives himſelf to be in that predicament, is rendered evident by his ſubſequent monthly communication, in which, alluding to the Brunonian theory, he affirms, that "no one can fail to adopt the radical doctrine of it, who is capable of underſtanding it;" which doctrine he further repreſents as exactly analogous to the Newtonian principle of gravitation. Thus fortunate in having, "*ſylva in tanta*," found the true golden bough, he may confidently truſt in its guidance; nor do I mean in this place to call in queſtion the grounds of his confidence.

But to revert to the proper ſubject of my letter. Although it be true that ſcepticiſm does betray a defect of knowledge, or an obſcurity of conception, I cannot but be of opinion, that it is ſafer than dogmatiſm in all matters of practice, where the principles are ſtill undeterminate, and where various and oppoſite notions are held with nearly equal plauſibility. Such are almoſt all queſtions relative to civil and political regulation, the right deciſion of which can only be the reſult of repeated trial and accurate inveſtigation. To ſet out in theſe caſes with the aſſumption of diſputed principles, and with a reſolution to adhere to them in the face of miſcarriages and failures, is ſurely to put the welfare of mankind to an unwarrantable hazard. Where, indeed, it is neceſſary to chooſe one of two things, and abide by the choice, a firm deciſion is preferable to wavering irreſolution; but where the object is gradually to diſcover the beſt ſyſtem in any caſe, there can be no doubt that it will be done moſt effectually by thoſe who, fitting looſe to preconceived theories, patiently work their way to truth, not ſcrupling to recal their ſteps when they ſuſpect they have been miſled, and perpetually aware of the poſſibility of error. This, it is true, is a ſlow proceſs, nor is it ſure at the laſt to lead to certainty; but it always leaves an opening for correction and improvement. In the ſcience of legiſlation, (which, being a matter entirely under human management, might ſeem capable of reduction to fixed principles,) how often do we ſee an apparently

apparently well-reaſoned meaſure fail in its intended effect, and produce the very evils it was intended to obviate? Wiſely, then, are new laws conſidered as experiments, not to be perſiſted in upon proof of inutility, how well ſoever ſupported by received theories of human nature. New methods of cure in diſeaſes are regarded as equally experimental, by the great body of thoſe who have the misfortune ſtill to practiſe phyſic with *many* "doubts with regard to the theory and application of the ſcience."

Scepticiſm is come to be a word in very bad repute; but chiefly with reſpect to a ſcience, or ſuppoſed ſcience, in which the attainment of truth is by no means the ultimate object of the majority of its votaries, who find a falſe ſyſtem anſwer their purpoſe full as well, or better than a true one. They regard doubt with abhorrence, for the very reaſon that a philoſopher values it; namely, that it leads to enquiry; for enquiry, they argue, can at beſt produce conviction, and may totally ſubvert it; whereas, implicit faith gains the ſame point without the hazard. It is worth the conſideration of thoſe who, perhaps, treat with contempt the claims upon their belief, which are made by the religious or political inſtitutions of their country, how far they ſubmit, without due examination, to the equal ſervitude impoſed by leaders in matters of taſte and ſcience. It is ſurpriſing how readily this is done by perſons who are by no means wanting in a high opinion of their own talents; but, in fact, they find inveſtigation an irkſome and laborious taſk, and in the impatience to *make up their minds*, they acquieſce in the opinions of thoſe who gain their confidence by arrogance and preſumption.

No philoſophical maxim will more approve itſelf to the ſincere lovers of truth, than, "that it is better to doubt too long, than to decide too ſoon." I am, Sir,

Your's, &c. M. D.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

WE beg to communicate to the public, through the medium of your Miſcellany, the reſult of the late ſubſcription edition of Chatterton's Works, for the benefit of his ſiſter, Mrs. Newton.

After uſing every endeavour for two years, it was found that the number of ſubſcribers were not ſufficient to defray the expences of the propoſed edition, when the editors entered into an engagement with Meſſrs. Longman and Rees, who, on having the work ſecured to them, undertook to print it at their own expence, and to allow Mrs. Newton 350 copies gratis, with a reverſionary intereſt of 50 copies, on the ſale of every ſucceeding edition.

The following is a ſtatement of the accounts:

| Dr. | | | | | Cr. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. |
| 35 | Monies received for 35 copies ſold to ſubſcribers, at the full price, 1l. 11s. 6d. each | 55 | 2 | 6 | Caſh paid Mrs. Newton, March 12, 1803, as per receipt given | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| 159 | Copies ſold to ſubſcribers, through the hands of bookſellers, at 1l. 8s. each | 226 | 17 | 6 | Caſh paid Mrs. Newton, February 2, 1804, as per receipt given | 154 | 15 | 0 |
| 16 | Copies preſented to contributors. | | | | Caſh paid Mrs. Newton's executors, for the benefit of Mrs. Newton's only daughter, Auguſt 3, 1804, as per receipt given | 96 | 1 | 0 |
| 97 | Copies unſold in the hands of Meſſrs. Longman and Rees. | | | | Allowed, extra, to a bookſeller, on purchaſing twelve copies | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 26 | Copies in the hands of Mr. Debrett, bookſeller. | | | | Incidental expences, from the purchaſe of books, letters, and carriage, &c. Mr. Southey | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | Copies delivered to ſubſcribers, and not yet paid for. | | | | The ſame, Mr. Cottle. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 350 | £. | 282 | 0 | 0 | £. | 282 | 0 | 0 |

When

When the 123 copies, now in the hands of bookſellers, are ſold, and the ſeventeen ſubſcribers have paid for their copies, it will produce about 200l. in addition to the above.

It will afford the ſubſcribers much pleaſure to learn, that Mrs. Newton lived to receive 184l. 15s. from the profits of her brother's works, which ſupported her in the decline of life, when (as ſhe expreſſed it) ſhe would otherwiſe have wanted bread.

Mrs. Newton having, by will, appointed two highly reſpectable gentlemen as her executors, and as the undertaking is now brought ſo nearly to a concluſion, the editors have thought it proper to transfer the buſineſs to thoſe gentlemen, who have kindly engaged to ſuperintend this and ſome other affairs, for the benefit of Miſs Newton, the niece and only ſurviving relative of Chatterton.

ROBERT SOUTHEY,
JOSEPH COTTLE.

*Auguſt* 4, 1800.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE made out a ſimilar Abſtract of my Meteorological Journal for the laſt ſix months as for the preceding. For an explanation of the Numbers of Approximation, ſee Monthly Magazine, vol. X. page 108; and for the Column of *Prevailing Winds*, ſee vol. XVI. page 676.

| 1804. | Barometer. | Thermometer. Without. | Thermometer. Within. | Rain. | Evaporation. | Approximation of the Wind to the Cardinal Points. N. | E. | S. | W. | Prevailing Winds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | Deg. | Deg. | In. | In. | | | | | |
| To January 10, | 29.470 | 30.3 | 35 4 | | | 4 | 4 | 14 | 18 | S. W. by W. |
| ..... 20, | .162 | 45.8 | 46 9 | | | 0 | 12 | 26 | 2 | S. S. E. |
| ..... 31, | .135 | 45.0 | 47.6 | | | 0 | 10 | 31 | 3 | S. S. E. ½ S. |
| Whole month .. | 29.256 | 40.4 | 43.3 | 2.93 | 0.37 | 4 | 26 | 71 | 23 | S. ¼ E. |
| To February 10, | .519 | 33 5 | 39.1 | | | 3 | 0 | 18 | 19 | S. W. ½ W. |
| ..... 20, | .800 | 33.3 | 36.6 | | | 21 | 2 | 3 | 14 | N. W. by N. |
| ..... 29, | .715 | 34 7 | 36.5 | | | 4 | 0 | 8 | 24 | W. by S. ¼ S. |
| Whole month .. | 29.678 | 33.8 | 37.4 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 28 | 2 | 29 | 57 | W. |
| To March 10, | .290 | 36 1 | 37.6 | | | 2 | 21 | 13 | 4 | S. E. by E. |
| ..... 20, | .402 | 44.1 | 48.2 | | | 10 | 18 | 18 | 4 | E. by N. |
| ..... 31, | .237 | 36.5 | 39 4 | | | 11 | 7 | 17 | 9 | S. S. W. |
| Whole month .. | 29.310 | 38.9 | 41.7 | 1.68 | 1.10 | 23 | 46 | 48 | 17 | S. E. ¼ E. |
| To April 10, | .411 | 37.9 | 41.4 | | | 6 | 2 | 22 | 10 | S. S. W. ½ W. |
| ..... 20, | .417 | 39.3 | 41 9 | | | 25 | 4 | 0 | 11 | N. N. W ¼ N. |
| ..... 30 | .285 | 48.0 | 48 0 | | | 0 | 4 | 27 | 9 | S. by W. ¼ W. |
| Whole month .. | 29.371 | 41.3 | 43.8 | 2.30 | 1 20 | 31 | 10 | 49 | 30 | S. W. ¼ W. |
| To May 10, | .612 | 57.5 | 59.9 | | | 10 | 6 | 8 | 16 | W. by N ¼ N. |
| ..... 20, | .581 | 53.6 | 55.9 | | | 7 | 6 | 19 | 8 | S. by W. ¼ W. |
| ..... 31, | .493 | 57.3 | 58 1 | | | 0 | 2 | 30 | 12 | S. S. W. |
| Whole month .. | 29.562 | 56.1 | 58.0 | 1.82 | 2.13 | 17 | 14 | 57 | 36 | S. W. by S. ¼ S. |
| To June 10, | .634 | 59 3 | 61.9 | | | 0 | 8 | 15 | 17 | S. W. by S. |
| ..... 20, | .836 | 62.6 | 62.8 | | | 2 | 4 | 8 | 26 | W. S. W. ¼ W. |
| ..... 30, | .864 | 62.3 | 64 4 | | | 9 | 12 | 9 | 10 | E. |
| Whole month .. | 29,778 | 61.4 | 93.0 | 2.00 | 2.85 | 11 | 24 | 32 | 53 | S. W. by W. ¼ S |
| Mean of 6 months | 29.492 | 45.3 | 47.9 | 1.86 | 1.36 | 19 | 19 | 44 | 36 | S. W. by W. ½ W |
| | | Totals . . . | | 11.18 | 8 15 | 44 | 112 | 286 | 216 | |

A Liſt

*A Liſt of Extremes of the Thermometer at the uſual Time of taking them.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Above the Average. | Jan. | 15, | Ther. 52°. | Wind | S S. E |
| | Feb. | 9, | ---- 42°. | ---- | S.S.W. |
| | March | 13, | ---- 51°. | ---- | E. |
| | April | 30, | ---- 60°. | ---- | S. E. |
| | May | 1, | ---- 60°. | ---- | N. W. |
| | ----- | 23, | ---- 61°. | ---- | S. |
| | June | 25, | ---- 75°. | ---- | E. |
| Below the Average. | Jan. | 3 & 6, | Ther. 24°. | Wind | W. |
| | Feb. | 7, | ---- 22°. | ---- | W. |
| | March | 2, | ---- 26°. | ---- | W. |
| | April | 21, | ---- 34°. | ---- | S. |
| | May | 12, | ---- 45°. | ---- | N. W. |
| | June | 9, | ---- 53°. | ---- | W. |
| | ----- | 28, | ---- 53°. | ---- | N.N.W. |

This Liſt of Extremes leave me very few remarks to make on the variations of the weather. The barometer was, on the 28th of January, down at 28.55 inches; yet, on the 29th, in about *thirty hours*, it had riſen 29.82, being more than *one inch and a quarter*. This extreme variation was followed by a ſouth-eaſt wind and two days' rain.

The extreme heat of the 25th of June was preceded by a *thunder-ſtorm* on the evening before, which has reduced the height of that beautiful ſpire at *Hanſlope*, in Buckinghamſhire, about 40 feet, beſides doing much damage to the other parts of the church. Since this has happened, I have had an opportunity of ſeeing the church, and find very plain marks of the *lightning* entering at the eaſt end of the church at the *ground*, which made its way *upwards* by every metallic ſubſtance in its neighbourhood, until it reached the lead roof; from thence it paſſed up the ſouth-eaſt angle of the tower, and at the baſe of the ſouth-eaſt pinnacle the fracture commenced, and paſſed obliquely upwards to the top of the middle window, in the north-weſt ſide of the ſpire.

The principal part of the maſs of ſtones, &c. forming this ſpire, fell on the leads of the church, and cruſhed a whole gallery beneath. The bell wheels are all deſtroyed, but the bells do not appear to be injured. The metal hand of the clock was found at a conſiderable diſtance in the church-yard; and what is more ſurpriſing is, that, although this happened in broad day-light, in the midſt of a populous village, commanded by the windows of moſt of the houſes, yet *nobody ſaw*, or diſtinctly *heard*, the ſpire fall.—(All this damage might have been prevented by a conductor, which would not have coſt more than five pounds!)—There are evident marks of this church having been ſtruck before, and there are very few ſpires that have not been repeatedly ſtruck, more or leſs, by lightning; and although a ſpire like Hanſlope *may* ſtand ſome hundred years, yet we ſee alſo that it *may* be ſtruck down to-morrow!

Every meteorological journal muſt be greatly defective that does not take into the account the *time when* the direction of the *wind* changes into a freſh point, and the *velocity* or *force* of the ſame. And I have no doubt much may be learned by a number of good regiſters of every change of the wind, both in direction and ſtrength.

Now the queſtion is, who are the people moſt likely to afford this information? Surely none ſo likely as thoſe whoſe *buſineſs* it is to attend to theſe circumſtances, or thoſe who cannot help but obſerve them; I mean the WIND-MILLERS. All the additional trouble to them would be, merely to *note* down thoſe changes that ſo materially affect their own buſineſs. I have already found ſeveral millers willing to keep ſuch a journal, and have no doubt but it will be followed by all of ſufficient intelligence and civility. The plan already purſued is as follows, by denoting the ſtrength of the wind, thus: (0), *not* wind *enough* to grind with *full cloth*; (1), ſails clothed, and driving *one pair* of ſtones; (2), mill going with full pace with about half cloth; and (4), going full pace, with no cloth. Theſe degrees of ſtrength of wind, it muſt be confeſſed, are rather vague, but will ſerve better than none, and till others more correct are adopted.

A journal of this deſcription will ſtand ſomething like the following.

| 1804. | Morning. | Afternoon | Wind. | Strength of Wind. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 7, began . . . . | 5 | — | N. N. W. | 2 |
| | 9 | — | N. N. W. | 1 |
| | — | 6 | N. E. | 3 |
| | — | 10 | N. E. | 3 leave off. |

I am, &c. B. BEVAN.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I LATELY received from Philadelphia the incloſed Paper, undoubtedly written by the late Dr. Franklin; and, I ſuppoſe, during his laſt reſidence in France. Having never ſeen it in print, I conclude it may entertain many of your readers:

A. Z.

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DIALOGUE *between the* GOUT *and* MR. FRANKLIN.

*Mr. Franklin*—Eh! Oh! Eh! What have I done to merit theſe cruel ſufferings!

*Gout.*—Enough, enough; you have ate, and drank too much, and over indulged thoſe legs of yours in their indolence.

*Mr. Franklin.*—Who is it that thus accuſes me?

*Gout.*—It is I, even I, the Gout.

*Mr. Franklin.*—What! my enemy in perſon?

*Gout.*—No! not your enemy.

*Mr. Franklin.*—I repeat it; my enemy: for you would at once torment my body to death, and ruin my good reputation: you reproach me as a glutton and a tipler; now all the world that knows me will allow that I am neither one nor t'other.

*Gout.*—The world may think as it pleaſes: it is always very complaiſant to itſelf, and ſometimes to its friends; but I know full well that the quantity of nouriſhment proper for one who uſes ſuitable exerciſe would be too much for another who uſes none.

*Mr. Franklin.*—I take—Eh! eh,—as much exerciſe—Eh!—as I can, Madam Gout. You know my ſedentary ſtate; and, in regard to that, it would ſeem, Madam Gout, you might ſpare me a little, ſeeing it is not altogether my fault.

*Gout.*—Quite otherwiſe; your rhetoric and your politeneſs are thrown away; your apology avails nothing. If your ſituation in life is a ſedentary one, your amuſements, your recreations at leaſt, ſhould be active. You ought to walk or ride; or, if the weather prevents that, play at billiards. But let us examine your courſe of life. While the mornings are long, and you have leizure to go abroad, what do you do? Why, inſtead of gaining an appetite for breakfaſt, by ſalutary exerciſe; you amuſe yourſelf with books, pamphlets, or gazettes, which commonly are not worth the reading. Yet you eat a large breakfaſt, four diſhes of tea, enriched with cream, and one or two buttered toaſts, reliſhed with ſlices of hung beef, which I fancy are not the moſt digeſtible things. Immediately afterward you ſit to writing at your bureau, or diſcourſe with perſons who apply to you on buſineſs; thus the time paſſes till one, without any kind of bodily exerciſe. But all this I could pardon, in regard as you ſay to your ſedentary condition. But what is your practice after dinner. Walking in the beautiful gardens of thoſe friends, with whom you have dined, would be the choice of men of ſenſe: yours is to be fixed down to a game of cheſs, where they find you thus engaged for two or three hours! This is your perpetual recreation, and the leaſt eligible of any for a ſedentary man, becauſe, inſtead of accelerating the motion of the fluids, the rigid attention it requires, helps to retard the circulation, and obſtruct internal ſecretions. Wrapt in the ſpeculations of this wretched game, you deſtroy your conſtitution. What can be expected to reſult from ſuch a courſe of living, but a body replete with ſtagnant humours, ready to fall a prey to all kinds of dangerous maladies, if I, the Gout, did not bring you relief by agitating theſe humours, and ſo purifying or diſſipating them. If it was in ſome nook or alley in Paris, deprived of walks, that you played a while at cheſs, who would not excuſe you? but the ſame taſte prevails with you in Paſſey, Auteuil, Montmartre or Sanoy: places furniſhed with the fineſt gardens, and walks; and beautiful ladies, who there breathe a pure air, render the air ſtill more inviting by their moſt agreeable and inſtructive converſation; all which you might enjoy by frequenting the walks! But all are as certainly rejected for this abominable game of cheſs. Fie, then, Mr. Franklin! But amidſt my inſtructions, I had almoſt forgot to beſtow as wholeſome corrections: ſo take a twinge—twinge.

*Mr. Franklin.*—Oh! Eh! Oh!—Ohhh! As much inſtruction as you pleaſe, Madam Gout, and as many reproaches; but pray, Madam! a truce with your corrections!

*Gout.*—The very reverſe.—I will not abate a particle of what is ſo much for your own good—for inſtance.

*Mr. Franklin.*—Oh! Ehhh! Its not fair to ſay I take no exerciſe, when I do very often; going out to dine, and returning in my carriage.

*Gout.*—This of all imaginable exerciſes, is the moſt ſlight and inſignificant, if you allude to the motion of a carriage ſuſpended on ſprings. In obſerving the degree of heat obtained by the different kinds of movements, one may form an eſtimate of the quantity of exercile given by each.

Thus for example, if you turn out to walk in winter with cold feet, in an hour's time, you will be in a glow all over; ride on horſeback, the ſame effect will ſcarcely be produced by four hours round trotting: but if you loll in ſuch a carriage as that, you may go a journey, and gladly enter the laſt inn to warm your feet by a fire. Flatter yourſelf, then, no longer that half an hour's airing in your carriage deſerves the name of exerciſe. Providence has appointed few to roll in carriages—to all he given a pair of legs, which are in truth machines infinitely more commodious and ſerviceable. Be grateful, then, and make a proper uſe of yours. Would you know how they forward the circulation of your fluids in the very action of tranſporting you from place to place; obſerve when you walk, that all your weight is alternately thrown from one leg to the other; this occaſions a great preſſure on the veſſels of the foot, and repels their contents. When relieved by the weight being thrown on the other foot, the veſſels of the firſt are allowed to repleniſh, and by a return of the weight, this repulſion again ſucceeds; thus accelerating the circulation of the blood. The heat produced in any given time, depends on the degree of this acceleration: the fluids are ſhaken, the humours attenuated, the ſecretions are facilitated, and all goes well; the cheeks are ruddy, and health is eſtabliſhed. Behold your fair friend at Auteuil; a lady who received from bounteous nature more really uſeful ſcience, than half a dozen ſuch pretenders to philoſophy as you, have been able to extract from all your books; when ſhe honours you with a viſit, it is on foot; ſhe walks all hours of the day, and leaves indolence and its concomitant maladies to be endured by her horſes. See at once the preſervative of her health, and perſonal charms. On the other hand, when you arrive at Auteuil, its in your carriage, though its no farther from Paſſey to Auteuil, than from Auteuil to Paſſey.

*Mr. Franklin.*—Your reaſonings grow very tireſome.

*Gout.*—I ſtand corrected, I will be ſilent and continue my office: take this, and this.

*Mr. Franklin.*—Oh! Ohh!—Talk on, I pray you!

*Gout.*—No, no; I have a good number of twinges for you this night, and the reſt you may be ſure of to morrow.

*Mr. Franklin.*—What, with ſuch a fever! Eh! Eh!—I ſhall go diſtracted, can no one bear it for me?

*Gout.*—Aſk that of your horſes; they have ſerved you faithfully.

*Mr. Franklin.*—How can you ſo cruelly ſport with my torments?

*Gout.*—I am very ſerious: I have here a liſt of your offences againſt your own health diſtinctly written, and can juſtify every ſtroke inflicted on you.

*Mr. Franklin.*—Let's hear it then.

*Gout.*—Its too long a detail; you ſhall have it briefly.

*Mr. Franklin.*—Proceed—I am all attention.

*Gout.*—Can you remember how often you have appointed the following morning for a walk in the grove of Boulogne, in the garden de la Muette, or in your own, and that you violated your promiſe; alledging, at one time it was too cold, at another too warm, too windy, too moiſt, or too what elſe you pleaſed; when in truth it was too nothing, but your inſuperable love of eaſe.

*Mr. Franklin.*—That I confeſs may have happened ſometimes; probably ten times in a year.

*Gout.*—Your confeſſion is very imperfect; the groſs amount is one hundred and ninety-nine times.

*Mr. Franklin.*—Is it poſſible?

*Gout.*—So poſſible, that it is fact; you may rely on the accuracy of my ſtatement. You know Mr. B—'s gardens, and what fine walks they contain; you know the handſome flight of an hundred ſteps which lead from the terrace above to the level below. You have been in the practice of viſiting this amiable family twice a week after dinner, and it being a maxim of your own invention, that, "one may take as much exerciſe in walking a mile up and down ſtairs, as in ten on level ground," what an opportunity was here for you to exercise in both theſe ways? Did you embrace it, and how often?

*Mr. Franklin.*—I cannot at once anſwer this queſtion.

*Gout.*—I will do it for you; not once.

*Mr. Franklin.*—Not once?

*Gout.*—Even ſo; all the ſummer you went there at ſix o'clock. You found the charming lady, with her lovely children and friends, eager to walk with you and entertain you with their agreeable converſation: and what has been your choice? Why to ſit on the terrace, ſatiſfying yourſelf with the fine proſpect, and paſſing your eye over the beauties of the gardens below, but without taking one ſtep to deſcend and walk about in them. On the contrary you call for tea, and the cheſs-board; and lo! you are occupied

in your ſeat till nine o'clock; and that, beſide two hours play after dinner: then inſtead of walking home, which would have beſtirred you a little, you ſtept into your carriage. How abſurd to ſuppoſe that all this careleſſneſs can be reconcileable to good health without my interpoſition!

*Mr. Franklin.*—Now I am convinced of the juſtneſs of Poor Richard's remark, that, "Our debts and our ſins are always greater than we think for."

*Gout.*—So it is! you philoſophers are ſages in their maxims, and fools in their conduct.

*Mr. Franklin.*—But do you charge among my crimes that I return in a carriage from Mr. B—'s.

*Gout.*—Certainly: for having been ſeated all the while, you cannot object the fatigue of the day, or want the indulgence of a carriage.

*Mr. Franklin.*—How would you adviſe me then to employ my carriage?

*Gout.*—Burn it if you chooſe; you would at leaſt get heat out of it once in this way; or, if you reject this propoſal, here's another for you: take notice of the poor peaſants who work the vineyards and grounds about the villages of Paſſey, Auteuil, Chaillois, &c. you may daily among theſe deſerving creatures, find four or five old men and women, bent and perhaps crippled under the weight of years, and by overſtraining and too long continued labour. Theſe people after a moſt fatiguing day, have to trudge a mile or two to their ſmokey huts. Order your coachman to ſet them down. See, there's an act for you, of importance to the good of your ſoul; and at the ſame time, after your viſit to the B—'s, if you return on foot, that will be good for your body.

*Mr. Franklin.*—Ah! how fatiguing you are.

*Gout.*—Let us return to my office; It ſhould be remembered, I am your phyſician.

*Mr. Franklin.*—Ohhh!—the devil of a phyſician!

*Gout.*—What an ungrateful man are you to ſay ſo! Is it not I, in the character of your phyſician, who have ſaved you from the palſy, the dropſy, and apoplexy? one or other of which would have done for you long ago but for me.

*Mr. Franklin.*—I ſubmit, and thank you for the paſt, but intreat the diſcontinuance of your viſits for the future: for in my mind one had better die, than be cured ſo dolefully. Permit me, Madam Gout, juſt to hint that I have not been unfriendly to *you*—I never feed phyſician or quack of any kind to enter the liſt againſt you: if then you don't leave me to my repoſe, it may be ſaid you are ungrateful too.

*Gout.*—I ſcarcely acknowledge that as any objection. As to quacks, I deſpiſe them: they may kill you, indeed, but cannot affect me. And as to regular phyſicians, they are at laſt convinced, that the gout, in ſuch a ſubject as you are, is no malady, but a remedy: and wherefore cure a remedy?—but to our buſineſs—There—

*Mr. Franklin.*—Oh! Oh!—for Heavens' ſake quit; and I promiſe faithfully never more to play cheſs, but to exerciſe daily, and live temperately.

*Gout.*—I know you too well.—You promiſe fair; but, after a few months of good health, you'll return to your old habits: your fine promiſes will be forgot like the forms of the laſt year's clouds. Come, then; we'll finiſh the account. But I leave you with an aſſurance of viſiting you again at a proper time and place; for your good is my object: and you are now ſenſible that I am your real friend.

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## ACCOUNT *of the* PARISH *of* KIRKBYSTEPHEN, *in the* COUNTY *of* WESTMORELAND.

THE pariſh and town of Kirkbyſtephen are ſaid to derive their name from the church being dedicated to St. Stephen. The pariſh is of very conſiderable extent, being eleven or twelve miles from north to ſouth, and ſeven or eight from eaſt to weſt; and its form, though in ſome reſpects irregular, moſt nearly reſembles that of a parallelogram. It is ſituated in the barony of Weſtmoreland, and in the deanery of Carliſle; and is bounded on the eaſt by the pariſhes of Brough and Bowes; on the ſouth, by the pariſhes of Grinton, Aiſgarth, and Sedbergh, in the county of York; on the weſt, by the pariſhes of Sedbergh, Ravenſtonedale, and Croſbygarret; and on the north by the pariſhes of Croſbygarret, Muſgrave, and Brough.

The face of the country is in many parts, broken and uneven. On the ſouth ſtands Wild-bore-fell, which is ſaid to have been ſo denominated from its being formerly much frequented by wild boars, and which is probably the higheſt mountain in the county, not even excepting Croſsfell. It is ſurrounded by a few

others of leſs ſize, all of which are covered with heath, and on the tops of which nothing is heard ſave the whiſtlings of the lonelome plover. The aſcent to the top of Wild bore-fell is on one ſide extremely ſteep, and on the other ſlopes gradually, and forms an obtuſe angle with the plain. On its ſummit is a ſpacious plain, where horſe-races were formerly held, and where there is alſo a ſmall tarn, which, however, contains no fiſh. This plain affords a ſublime and pictureſque proſpect: looking weſtward, we have a fine view of the ſea, near Milnthorp, which may be clearly diſcerned with the naked eye, and which has a fine effect, eſpecially at the ſetting of the ſun. On the north is ſeen Croſsfell and the lofty mountains of Cumberland, ſtretching out to a great extent. Turning to the eaſt and ſouth, the view is bounded by "Stanemore's wintry waſte" and the bleak hills of Yorkſhire. Deſcending from the ſummit of this mountain in a northern direction, we arrive near the bottom of the hill, at a place vulgarly called Green Law, which ought probably to be denominated Green-Lawn. Here the writer of this article, as he journied to perform his ſacred duties, has frequently ſtopped his horſe to admire the beauties of the ſurrounding ſcenery, which he could never contemplate without exclaiming in the words of the immortal Milton:

"Theſe are thy glorious works, parent of good!
Almighty! thine this univerſal frame,
Thus wondrous fair! thyſelf how wondrous then!"

The natural variety and colouring which the ſeveral objects produce is not leſs wonderful than pleaſing. Looking eaſtward, we have a view of the towns of Kirkbyſtephen and Brough, and of the ſurrounding country; but what chiefly captivates the attention, is a fine and open plain, extending from Stanemore through a great part of what is called the barony of Weſtmoreland. The ruling tints of this landſcape are green and gold, that ariſe from an intermixture of woods, of paſture-grounds, and fields of corn, which are finely contraſted by the grey rocks and hanging cliffs that appear behind Hilbeck-hall, lately the ſeat of J. Carlton, Eſq. The mountains which ſtand oppoſite to Wild-bore-fell on the eaſt, are chiefly maſſes of rocks, covered with a thin ſtratum of earth.

It has been already obſerved that the ſurface of the ground is very uneven. The ſoil, as may be expected in ſo extenſive a tract, is various; but, in general, it is of an excellent quality. It conſiſts of a rich and deep loam, of ſand mixed with earth; and in many parts is very ſhallow and light. Almoſt every kind of ſoil, when manured and properly treated, makes a moſt ample return, eſpecially if the ſeaſons be warm, and attended with frequent ſhowers. In this caſe the ſoil is very productive both of graſs and corn: although the lands, when not overcropped, produce, in general, excellent grain, yet, from the peculiar quality of the graſs that grows here, they ſeem well adapted for fattening cattle, which are no where better fed. Theſe remarks, however, are confined to the neighbourhood of the town of Kirkbyſtephen, and to the ſouthern parts of the pariſh. The lands at Wharton-hall, which belong to Lord Viſcount Lowther, cannot be excelled for grazing in any part of Weſtmoreland; and the ſheep which were fed upon them during the laſt ſeaſon, were the fatteſt the writer of this article ever witneſſed in this country. In the lower and more northern parts of the pariſh, the ſoil ſeems beſt adapted for tillage.

Notwithſtanding the wind blows chiefly from the ſouth and ſouth-weſt, and expoſes this country to frequent ſhowers, and ſometimes to long-continued rains, yet the climate, upon the whole, is neither damp nor unhealthy. This may be owing to the nature of the ſoil, which, by admitting the rain to paſs eaſily through its ſurface, quickly abſorbs and dries it up. On the contrary, clayey grounds, by long retaining the falling ſhowers upon its ſurface, permits the rays of the ſun to exhale them. Hence the air, being impregnated with a conſtant ſucceſſion of watry particles, is kept perpetually damp, and rendered unwholeſome. The air, here, however, is pure and ſharp, though the climate frequently changes from heat to cold, and from wet to dry, and *vice verſâ*. The air and climate, indeed, vary with the ſoil and ſurface: in the higher and ſouthern parts of the pariſh, they are cold and unpleaſant; whilſt in the lower and more northern parts, they are mild and agreeable, and ſnow ſeldom lies here for a great length of time.

An inſtance of the wholeſomeneſs of the climate is obſervable in the healthfulneſs of the people, who are not frequently viſited with any epidemical diſeaſe, and who generally live to an advanced age. Certain, however, it is, that rheumatiſms, conſumptions, and nervous fevers, ſometimes prevail. The ſmall-pox, which in former times, uſed

uſed to make the greateſt ravages, has been of late years much alleviated by inoculation, and will, it it hoped and expected, be entirely eradicated by the vaccine inoculation, which has been practiſed by the ſurgeons here with great ſucceſs. Indeed, ſuch have been the invariable and beneficial conſequences, which have attended the inoculation of the cow-pox, in every part, that it may ſeem ſcarcely to want the recommendation of any indvidual, though many were extremely prejudiced againſt it when it was firſt made public.

In the moſt ſouthern part of the pariſh and at a place called the hill of Hugh Morvill, who was one of the lords of Weſtmoreland, riſes the river Eden*, the Ituna of Ptolemy, which, unlike the God of Labours, does not at its outſet give evidence of its future ſtrength. This river, flowing through the vale of Mallerſtang, meanders along the ſide of Wharton-Park and Wharton-Hall, with many beautiful windings, and paſſes cloſe by the town of Kirkbyſtephen. After receiving in its courſe, the united ſtreams of the Emont and the Lowther, and of many tributary rivulets, it enters Cumberland, and, running majeſtically along the whole length of that county, empties its waters into the Solway Frith, below Carliſle. The river Belay, which has been rendered famous in ſong by the verſes of the late Dr. John Langhorne, bounds this pariſh on the north for a conſiderable diſtance till it diſcharges its waters into the Eden, in which the name is loſt. Both rivers abound with trout of an excellent quality, though in point of quantity the Eden is, perhaps, more diſtinguiſhed. On the other ſide of the ſmall hill, where ſprings the Eden, which, as has been intimated, takes a northern direction, two other rivers, the Swale and the Ure, have their riſe; and after purſuing a ſouth-eaſt courſe, in which they paſs through a great extent of country, empty themſelves into the Humber.

Some years ago, attempts were made by a Mr. Mitford to find coal in this pariſh; but, after expending a large ſum of money, the enterpriſe proved unſucceſsful, and the project was abandoned. Indeed ſuch was the thoughtleſſneſs of the projector, that he cauſed a good road to be made to the place where he expected to find coal, before he was certain that any quantity could be procured. The people too, whom he employed, abuſed his kindneſs and good-nature, and cared not whether the work was forwarded or not, provided they received their weekly pay. In the vale of Mallerſtang, the inhabitants get a kind of ſmall coal, which they burn with lime-ſtone, but which, if mixed with clay and made into balls, as is commonly done at Alſton, in Cumberland, would be excellent fuel.* In this pariſh, as in every other part of Weſtmoreland, lime-ſtone abounds in great plenty. On Hartley-fell is ſaid to be a good mine of lead ore, from which great quantities of metal are procured. In Mallerſtang, alſo, a few years ago, they got a pretty large quantity of lead; but the mines in that part have been lately given up. Some gentlemen attempted to procure copper; but after being at the expence of ſmelting the ore, and after making many unſucceſsful trials, the project at length was finally abandoned.

This pariſh abounds with great plenty of game, among which may be particularly reckoned the beautiful black-cock and grouſe; inſomuch that, during the ſhooting-ſeaſon, many gentlemen repair hither, for the purpoſe of taking that diverſion. The wood-cock and field-fare appear in the beginning of October, and remain during winter. The curlew, the green and the grey plover, come in March, breed in the moors, and retire in the end of harveſt. The cuckoo and ſwallow appear in May, hatch their young, and then depart.

The church is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at 48l. 19s. 2d. the clear yearly value of which is probably at this time between two and three hundred pounds ſterling. In the time of William the Conqueror, it was in the patronage of Ivo de Talebois, Baron of Kendal, who granted the advowſon to the abbot and convent of St. Mary's, at York. After the diſſolution of the monaſteries, the patronage came into the poſſeſſion of the Whartons, of Wharton, in whoſe family it continued till the late Duke of Wharton beſtowed it on his ſteward Matthew Smales, Eſq. of Gilling, in Yorkſhire. From him it deſcended to Henry Chaytor, Eſq. of Croft, who granted the ſame to his ſecond ſon, Henry Chaytor, LL.D. who enjoyed the living many years, and in whoſe family the advowſon ſtill remains.

* Camden, in his Britannia (Vol. iii. p. 147, edit. 189) ſays that the Eden riſes in the county of York, which ſeems to be a miſtake.

* See, alſo, an article on the ſubject, extracted from the Journal de Phyſique, and inſerted, I think, in Vol. IX. of the Monthly Magazine.

The

The preſent vicar in the Rev. Thomas Cookſon, who alſo holds a perpetual curacy in the neighbourhood of Richmond, in Yorkſhire. The vicars during the laſt century were the Rev. Meſſrs. Atkinſon, Rycroft, Hartley, Fawcett, and the late Dr. Chaytor. The church is a large building, and has two rows of ſtone pillars, ſix in a row, plain and round.

The vicarage was rebuilt by the late Dr. Chaytor, and is beautifully ſituated upon an eminence, on the weſtern bank of the river Eden. At the extremity of the garden, the fall from the rock, which overhangs the river, is perpendicular, and from the top of it is a proſpect of Hartley-caſtle, of the river in various points of view, and of the open country to the eaſt.

Near to the vicarage, and almoſt adjoining to the eaſt end of the church, is the ſchool, which formerly was occupied by the rector. The ſtipend belonging to this ſchool amounts to about forty pounds per annum. The late Lord Lonſdale, during twenty years or upwards, withheld from it the annual ſum of twenty pounds, which had been bequeathed to it by Thomas Lord Wharton, its patron and founder, and which, it is ſaid, Lord Lowther intends to pay. To this ſchool formerly belonged ſome exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge, which, it is probable, have been loſt.

*(To be continued.)*

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

EMIGRATION to a country ſo far diſtant as the United States are from the Britiſh Iſles, is a matter of the moſt ſerious conſideration, as it generally terminates in a man's final ſeparation from his native country, his relatives, friends, and acquaintance. Such is uſually the intention of the emigrant, and a neceſſary previous ſtep to his putting it into execution is his calling in all his property, and conſequently breaking up all his commerce, trade, and connections in the country he is about to quit. Severe muſt be the conſequence of a diſappointment, if he finds his newly adopted country does not anſwer his expectations; nay, falls far ſhort of that he has juſt left. He feels aſhamed of his precipitancy, and begins to ſee the ſound policy of that ſage old maxim, "Look before you leap." If he returns, he will be ſubject to the raillery of his acquaintance, and have the world to begin anew: if he remains, the gloom of diſappointment will be perpetually before his eyes, and make the ſurrounding ſcenery more diſmal than it really is. Such has been the caſe of great numbers of emigrants. Some few have ſummoned the reſolution to bid defiance to raillery, and return to commence a new career; others have wanted ſo much fortitude of mind; and by far the greateſt portion have wanted the means to return. To tranſplant a family from the Britiſh Iſles to the United States, is attended with conſiderable expence; but it requires much greater to convey it back again. The articles which the Americans export are mottly bulky, and require the whole room of the veſſel, except the cabin, and that too very often; ſo that it is very difficult to get a paſſage in any but a regular trader in paſſengers, where the price is forty-five guineas, no ſteerage-paſſengers being admitted; but as their imports are much leſs bulky, almoſt every veſſel carries back as many as can be ſtowed in the cabin and ſteerage, at little more than half the price in the former and twelve guineas each in the latter. To a man, therefore, who cannot afford to pay very dear for experimental knowledge, how neceſſary and uſeful muſt it be to have that of another man placed before his eyes? He may ſee what may either fix him in his intention of emigrating from a confirmation of his hopes of ſucceſs, or ſave him from the mortification of a tedious, expenſive, and fruitleſs voyage. To ſuch perſons, principally, I offer the following obſervations, which are the reſult of ſix years' experience and a thorough acquaintance with the ſubject.

To the "idle traveller," as Sterne calls him, who has more money and leiſure than he has ſenſe enough to employ to a better purpoſe than the gratification of his inquiſitiveneſs or curioſity, it is ſcarcely worth while to attend, as he can be conſidered only as a bird of paſſage. If the republican ſtiffneſs, and almoſt repulſive gravity, of the Americans—their extreme attention to the main chance, and neglect of the more elegant (though, as they deem them, frivolous) purſuits, ſhould convert him into a "ſplenetic traveller," he has nothing more to do than to croſs the Allegheny mountains, viſit thoſe immenſe freſh-water lakes, Ontario, Champlain, Erie, Superior, and Huron; meaſure the fall of the cataract of Niagara; run down the Ohio and Miſſiſſippi rivers, and return home. He will have viewed almoſt every remarkable natural curioſity in the United States. He will ſee no relics of antiquity; no ſtupendous monuments of art, but many modern works of utility; and may read, as he runs, the character of the Americans, who are gradually changing gloomy

forests

foreſts into pleaſant fertile vales; the dreary wilds of an extenſive country into populous towns and flouriſhing villages, inhabited by free men, who have no other purſuit than increaſing their commerce, or attending to the cultivation of the ſoil they are owners of. He will find among them no models of perfection in the imitative arts; but he will ſee them buſily employed in improving nature by the hand of induſtry, which they think preferable to imitating her by the bruſh or the chiſſel. If, from ſuch a glance of the United States, a traveller from curioſity ſhould be deterred from viſiting them, his abſence will not be regretted by the inhabitants, who had much rather ſee a man of buſineſs.

But, waving curioſity, let us ſee what advantages the United States hold forth to emigrating perſons intending to ſettle, and make the beſt of the property they have, or gain a property there. Theſe may be divided into the following claſſes:

1. The capitaliſt.
2. Men of the learned profeſſions.
3. Men of literary genius and artiſts.
4. Farmers who have property.
5. Thoſe who have none.
6. Mechanics.
7. Labourers.

I propoſe to conſider theſe *ſeriatim*; and firſt, the capitaliſts. To men of large fortunes, who can afford to pay *in præſenti* for advantages *in futuro*, (in addition to profitable ſpeculations in the American funds, and the exorbitant intereſt to be made of money in a country where it is ſcarce, and every one trades up to and moſt exceed their capital,) the purchaſe of waſte lands offers a very alluring advantage, if properly managed. The hiſtory of a ſingle ſpeculation of this nature would ſet the matter in the cleareſt light, and your readers may rely on its authenticity, as it is collected from the notes of the agent employed to ſuperintend the ſettlement of the land alluded to. Soon after the end of the American revolutionary war, the government of the United States, in order to raiſe money, put up ſome of the State-lands for ſale. Mr. Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, purchaſed two millions of acres of the lands called Geneſſee lands, in the ſtate of New York, at eight-pence currency (eight ſhillings to the dollar) per acre. Mr. Morris reſerved to himſelf one million of the Geneſſee *flats*, which are eſteemed to be the beſt parts of theſe lands, and then re-ſold to an agent for the (Engliſh) Pulteney family, the other million of acres, at a French crown per acre. The improvements made on theſe latter lands have been rapid and productive beyond example. The firſt ſtep taken was to open a communication, or waggon-road, from the intended new ſettlement to the county of Northumberland, a well ſettled part in the interior of the ſtate of Pennſylvania. A town was then marked out, and the three principal buildings (which in a new ſettlement are always, for obvious reaſons, a ſaw-mill, a griſt-mill, and a blackſmith's ſhop) were ſoon erected. No ſooner was the timber, which encumbered the ſurrounding lands, felled, than it was brought to the ſaw-mill, converted into planks, and again raiſed into comfortable dwelling houſes; the griſt-mill ground corn for the conſumption of the ſettlers and for market, when they came to have a ſuperfluity; and the blackſmith's ſhop furniſhed and repaired their iron-work, huſbandry-tools, &c. Thus the moſt eſſential requiſites being ready, ſettlers were invited by offers of reaſonable terms, and the towns of Bath, Williamſburgh, Canandarqua, &c. ſprung up as it were out of the earth, without any other magical power than that of money. The terms offered to ſettlers varied in ſome ſmall reſpects, but the general ſcale of them was as follows: the ſettler agreed for a certain quantity of land at a given price, to be paid at the end of ten years; but no intereſt, or other conſideration, was to be paid by him for the firſt ſeven years, that time being allowed him to build a dwelling-houſe, barn, and ſuch other needful out-houſes as, by the contract, he was bound to do; and likewiſe to clear and bring his land into order. At the expiration of ſeven years he was preſumed to have got ſo well on in the world, as to be able to pay legal intereſt on his purchaſe-money; and at the end of the tenth year, he was to pay his purchaſe-money, and have a conveyance made to him; or, in default of paying the purchaſe-money, to forfeit the erections and improvements he had made. By this ſort of contract, the ſeller was ſure the purchaſer would ſtrain every nerve to ſcrape the purchaſe-money together, to make the freehold his own, and avoid a forfeiture; or, if he did not, the improvements were an ample ſecurity to the ſeller. Theſe lands were ſold at from three to ten pounds per acre, and many of the town lots fetched, ſome years ſince, ſo much as 15l. ſterling, per acre! The price muſt have been by this time conſiderably higher, as the towns have been increaſed

increaſed by vaſt numbers of emigrants, particularly from Scotland; and beſides the trade they carry on with the States of Pennſylvania and New York, they enjoy a conſiderable traffic with Canada. It were almoſt needleſs here to obſerve, that no common capital could have carried ſuch a plan into effect, as, beſides the firſt purchaſe of lands, there muſt have been large diſburſements and very little returns for ſeven years ſubſequent to the beginning of the ſettlement; but the ſuperintendance was ſkilfully managed, and the emoluments have been beyond any calculation the moſt ſanguine expectation could have formed. Upon the outlines of this plan, the North American Land Company (ſo many ſhares or actions of which have been ſold in this country) was begun in 1795, by three private individuals of the city of Philadelphia. They contributed a joint ſtock of ſix millions of acres, which they veſted in truſtees, for the purpoſe of being conveyed to purchaſers, and the monies ariſing from the ſales were to be divided among the holders of ſhares of the company's ſtock, which conſiſted of 30,000, at 200 dollars each. The lands were to be ſettled, improved, and ſold, for the benefit of the company, upon the ſame plan as the Pulteney purchaſe, but whether it will prove equally ſucceſsful, time will bring to light. Theſe are the two moſt extenſive private attempts at forming a new ſettlement; but the ſpeculation in the city of Waſhington lots, has been very great and very ſucceſsful. The whole of theſe have, however, been long ſince engroſſed, and are retailed at preſent at a higher price, in general, than land will fetch in London. Having thus developed to perſons of capital, and inclined to ſpeculation, the moſt ſucceſsful plan that has been yet adopted, I proceed to the ſecond claſs, or men of the learned profeſſions, law, phyſic, and divinity.

To a gentleman of the long robe, the United States oppoſe an almoſt inſurmountable barrier. He muſt have previouſly reſided in the particular ſtate in which he means to practiſe, long enough to become intitled to, and actually take up, his citizenſhip; and if he ſhould find it convenient to remove to another ſtate, he cannot, probably, practiſe the law there until he has reſided as long again. Beſides, the practice of the law is extremely circumſcribed, and what little there is of it is wholly engroſſed by old practitioners and young men of reſpectable families, who put them into it as a genteel profeſſion, without any expectation of their living wholly by the profits, much leſs of acquiring affluence by it. There can, therefore, be very little chance of ſucceſs; and, indeed, I know of but one Engliſhman who has made good his footing, and that was more by dint of politics, than knowledge of the law. The profeſſor of the Æſculapian art has not the leaſt obſtacle to ſurmount, ſave that which occurs every where, of getting patients to confide in his ſkill; and that, if he poſſeſſes a little more than common addreſs, he need not deſpair of. It is never enquired whether he has a diploma from Cambridge, Oxford, Edinburgh, Glaſgow, Leyden, &c. or whether he is a ſelf-dubbed High-German doctor. It is only neceſſary he ſhould be able to maintain ſomewhat of the reſpectability of a profeſſional appearance. There are many very clever profeſſional men in the United States; but there are alſo infinitely more pretenders. The clerical gentleman is equally unreſtrained as the doctor of phyſic, and if he cannot obtain an eſtabliſhed place of worſhip, he is ſure of a congregation if he can afford to build one, which never fails to turn to a good account. The United States are the very hot-bed of religion. Every Chriſtian ſect recognized in Europe, and ſeveral ſcarcely known there by name, ſpring up and flouriſh in the ſame ſoil, in perfect uniſon with each other, and, *mirabile dictu!* even with Judaiſm and Deiſm. So very tolerant is religion, when temporalities do not inflame its deſire of power! It is not the leaſt diſparagement to a miniſter that he deſerts one ſect, if it does not turn to account, and ſides with another; nay, if ſeveral times repeated. The people are not obliged to pay him, neither is he conſtrained to preach to them. It muſt be however obſerved, that the miniſtry are every where treated with becoming reſpect, and appear to have reaſon to be ſatisfied with the *free-will* offerings of their flocks.

The third claſs, or men of literary genius, ſhould pauſe before they exchange Europe for America; as the leading queſtion a man ſhould aſk himſelf before he croſſes the Atlantic is, whether or not he can render himſelf *uſeful?* Mere "learned lore" is accounted droſs in the United States. But that this opinion may not reſt upon my own judgment, let us hear the words of one of their own writers upon the ſubject of the *peculiar genius of American literature.* "The American (he ſays) who knows how to appreciate the privileges which he enjoys, and to which

which his poſterity are the fortunate heirs, will ſurvey with pride and pleaſure the eaſy means of acquiring information, and the numerous inſtitutions for ſpreading *uſeful* knowledge among us. While he ſees the whole tending to the point of *utility*, he will prize theſe living monuments of his country's fame far above the ſplendid names of the profound philoſophers, abſtruſe metaphyſicians, and enchanting poets of elder nations, who have ſpent their lives in *laborious idleneſs*; bewildered, or amuſed, rather than enriched the minds of mankind; and ornamented their countries only by the garlands which a falſe admiration has planted round their tombs." The ſame writer, perſonifying America, makes her addreſs the tribe of authors in the following words: "At all events my ſtores muſt be repleniſhed; as ſoon as I am able, my library ſhall be enlarged. The laborious ploughman and the hardy ſailor, who expoſes his life on the ocean for my intereſt, muſt be honourably paid, in preference to thoſe who voluntarily wield the pen for my amuſement. If your writings have a manifeſt tendency to increaſe the happineſs and advance the honour and dignity of my citizens, you ſhall not regret the time you have devoted to my ſervice. I refer you to the patronage of thoſe works which have ſimplified and improved the European ſyſtem of inſtruction, and facilitated the education of youth; to thoſe laborious and uſeful productions which have furniſhed my citizens with the geographical knowledge of their native ſoil, the hiſtory of their particular ſtate, and the ſpirit of the laws and policy congenial to their habits and intereſt. From theſe you may judge of the paſt: my future patronage ſhall not be leſs generous. When, in more advanced age, the produce of my aſſiduous labour has put me in poſſeſſion of affluence and eaſe, I will then confer an ample reward not only on the laborious and *uſeful*, but the amuſing writer. But, remember, at preſent I pledge myſelf only for the *uſeful*. If I occaſionally purchaſe the works of fancy and the flowers of taſte, it is from the impulſe, perhaps the whim, of the occaſion. It is out of my uſual line, and ought to be conſidered as a *gratuity*. I muſt therefore be candid, and tell you plainly that, in my preſent ſituation, if you continue to draw your extravagant bills upon me for your mere fancy-ware, I ſhall in no caſe bind myſelf to anſwer them. If another country affords a better market for your fine commodities, you are at liberty to offer them for ſale, and I adviſe you to quit my territory."

"This (continues the writer, ſpeaking in his own perſon) appears to be the emphatic and rational language of America. She pledges all that generoſity can afford, and that prudence would juſtify. Perhaps it would be better for the world, and as well for the writer, if his hopes were ſtill more circumſcribed, and the idea of pecuniary emolument entirely excluded. It is the ſimple nutritive aliment of the mind that invigorates the man, and ſtrengthens the bonds of ſociety. For my own part I ſee, or fancy I can ſee, much more evil than good ariſing from the luxuries of learning. *Authorſhip never flouriſhes as a profeſſion till idleneſs becomes a trade!*"

A man, therefore, who depends ſolely on the efforts of literary genius for ſubſiſtence, may perceive what he has to expect in the United States, where the claims of the *laborious ploughman* and *hardy ſailor* muſt be preferred to his, and will ſcarcely expoſe himſelf to the humiliation of being deemed an *idler by trade*. Thoſe who have carried an independent fortune and a literary reputation with them from Europe to the United States, have not even been able to add a poor ſprig of laurel to their brows. The late Dr. Joſeph Prieſtley experienced all the mortification of talents buried in oblivion. He was abſolutely "gravelled," not for "lack of matter," but of an opponent worthy of his attack. He was rejoiced to hear of Volney's arrival in the United States. A formal introduction took place between the two literati; but the doctor (as Volney obſerves) at the very moment he profeſſed himſelf happy in Volney's acquaintance, meditated a violent attack againſt him on account of ſome of his opinions. The doctor's challenge came out, but Volney refuſed to break a lance with him, and turned his Quixotiſm into ridicule. Volney's *nonchalance* was ſeconded by the moſt mortifying indifference of the Americans, who could not ſee the *utility* of the propoſed argument; and the doctor was obliged to deſiſt from his vain purſuit of gathering laurels where they did not grow.

As to artiſts, an architect may find encouragement, as the Americans are fond of ſplendid public buildings and elegant private houſes. The buildings in the new city of Waſhington, and the banks of the United States, and North America, and the aqueduct in the city of Philadelphia, evince in them a taſte for architecture;

tecture; but the painter and ſculptor will not earn their bread by their profeſſions. No painting flouriſhes there, but ſhip and houſe painting; and no ſtatue, though it ſeemed to breathe, would excite admiration, unleſs it were of the "*precious metals.*" But in this, perhaps, the Americans are extremely wiſe. If, as they ſay, at preſent they do all that generoſity can afford, and prudence juſtify, they do enough, and time will be the fair criterion to judge, whether they will be behind-hand with any nation in encouraging the fine arts, when they ſhall have acquired the means.

*(To be continued.)*

## A TRIP *from* BAYONNE, *in* FRANCE, *to* ST. SEBASTIAN, *in* SPAIN.

*(Continued from Page* 12, *No.* 118.)

### TRIPS *acroſs the* PYRENEES, *between* BAYONNE *and* PAMPLONA, *in* 1788.

OUR banker in *Bayonne*, having obligingly given the requiſite directions to his correſpondent in *Pamplona*, in Spain, in the evening of Sunday, the 15th of June, 1788, there arrived in Bayonne five good Spaniſh mules, with their owner, and his ſervant. Two of theſe were intended for ourſelves, a third for our ſervant, a fourth for our baggage, and the fifth to carry alternately the owner and his man.

We accordingly left Bayonne about ten in the morning of Monday, having been detained by unexpected buſineſs to ſo late an hour, by which we were obliged to travel in the greateſt heat of the day.

Our ſufferings, however, in this reſpect, were amply compenſated by our witneſſing, in the opening air, in the gorges of the mountains, the moſt formidable ſtorm of lightning, thunder, and rain, with which the country had been viſited for many years preceding.

We took the ſhorteſt courſe towards Pamplona, and after travelling four long hours over an uneven country, much wooded, but with ſome corn and paſture land, and more heath and fern, arrived at a village called, in French, *Aïnoa*, but in Baſque, *Aïnloué*, the laſt habitation of France on that ſide.

The country from Bayonne is better peopled than from its appearance might be expected; but great part of the inhabitants apply themſelves to a ſeafaring life, and many others find employment in Bayonne.

Soon after ſetting out, we paſſed along the garden-wall of a *château*, built for the Queen-Dowager of Spain, Mary-Anne, of *Neuberg*, who, on the death of her huſband, the laſt of the houſe of Auſtria, Charles II. choſe to leave that country and to reſide in France. She accordingly fixed on this ſituation, where a large handſome houſe, with good gardens, was fitted up, and there ſhe lived ſeveral years from 1700.

From time to time, on our left hand, we had pleaſing views of the cultivated vale of the *Nive*, which, riſing in the Pyrenees, falls into the *Adour*, in the centre of Bayonne.

Among the numerous villages on its pictureſque banks is *Uſtaritz*, where aſſemble the States of the little country of *Labourd*, ſo called from the ancient *Lapurdum*, which occupied the ſite of the preſent Bayonne.

The approach to the Pyrenees is magnificent, not ſo much from the poſitive elevation of theſe mountains above the horizon, although very conſiderable, as from their relation to the plain country, on their north ſide.

Mountains ſhooting up into the clouds in rocky pinnacles, clothed with rich paſture below, and with thick foreſt above, and ſeparated one from another by deep narrow vallies and ravines, all animated by briſk running ſtreams or torrents; cottages and hamlets ſcattered over their baſes and ſides, with little cultivated ſpots and orchards around them: theſe are ſome features of the ſcenes which delight the traveller in this tract. The awful grandeur of the thunder-ſtorm was an incidental ornament, for which we were not prepared, otherwiſe we ſhould not probably have choſen to behold it.

*Aïnhoué* is a large village ſituated in the midſt of an elevated but extenſive plain, in the heart of the Pyrenees. The environs produce a little wheat, but more *maïz*, or Indian wheat, and a little poor wine.

Here are ſtationed a few invalids to examine the paſſports and baggage of thoſe who paſs out of France for Spain. He who accoſted us was a curioſity in his kind. He was by birth a German: he had picked up a little Engliſh while he was a ſoldier in an Iriſh regiment in the Spaniſh ſervice, from which he had lately deſerted to that of France, and was now employed in acquiring the French and the Baſque.

Yet this poor fellow had never dreamt of commencing maſter of languages; and bore his faculties ſo meekly, that his ut-

moſt ambition was, by the exerciſe of his numerous talents, to recommend himſelf to the paſſing ſtranger, and ſo procure an extra preſent at his hands.

After a very comfortable dinner at Ainhoué, we mounted our mules, and proceeded towards Spain: but before we departed, an incident took place, which powerfully marked the ancient and deep-rooted prejudices ſubſiſting in the minds of the natives of both kingdoms againſt each other.

We had been ſo haraſſed in Bayonne, by all deſcriptions of perſons, with endleſs tales of the robberies and murders, not to mention other outrages certainly awaiting us, from the inſtant we entered Spain, that although we could not be prevailed on to renounce our project of viſiting that moſt intereſting peninſula, we ſuffered our complaiſance ſo far to get the better of our own opinions as to provide ourſelves with two pair of piſtols, powder, and balls.

Theſe piſtols had not hitherto been loaded; but, after dinner, while we were buſy charging them, and making due preparations for our defence, when we ſhould have entered the Spaniſh territory, the owner of our mules, whom we afterwards diſcovered, on this and ſeveral other journies, in which we employed him, to be, as he had been reported to us, a man of ſenſe and reſpectable character, as well as of ſubſtance in his line—our mule-maſter came to inform us that he was ready to proceed. No ſooner did he enter our chamber and diſcover our employment, than he changed colour, and with every mark of the utmoſt concern and mortification, ſaid, in tolerable French, "Gentlemen, do you know what you are doing? Do you conſider that in ten minutes you will be in my country, where you will be out of the hands of theſe .... Frenchmen, and be as ſafe as if you were at home by your own fireſide?" We inſtantly put up our piſtols in the trunks, and never once, in the courſe of ten months that we travelled in Spain, recollected that we had ſuch inſtruments in our poſſeſſion. Our ready confidence in this honeſt *Baſque*, for he was of this part of the country, gained us a place in his good will, of which we had on other occaſions unequivocal proofs. But to return to our journey, we left Aïnhoué, and going down a long deſcent, came to a ſmall river, the *Nivelle*, which runs north-weſterly, and falls into the Bay of Biſcay, at St. John de Luz.

On this ſtream is a ſtone bridge of one arch, and in the middle of the parapet is a pillar, with the arms of France on the north and thoſe of Spain on the ſouth ſide, ſerving to point out the limit between the two kingdoms. A few ſteps on this bridge carried us out of France into Spain, exciting a crowd of ſenſations which, in order to be conceived, muſt be felt, for they cannot be deſcribed.

We continued our journey for about a league (or rather an hour, travelling in Spain being more commonly meaſured by the time employed in paſſing from one place to another, than by the abſolute diſtance between them) through vales, ſeparating beautiful conical hills, covered with fine verdure to the top, and having trees negligently ſcattered over their ſlopes, ſometimes ſingle, and at others in irregular clumps. The ſummits are generally covered with a cottage, a chapel, or a hermitage.

At length we approached the foot of a broad high mountain, extended like a curtain before us, and ſeeming to bar our future progreſs. Cloſe under it lies a convent of Benedictines, with a village called *Urdaix*, which gives its name to the mountain behind it. On entering this village, ſome officers of the revenue civilly accoſted us, enquiring whether or not we had in our poſſeſſion any articles contraband. On our anſwering in the negative, and on an explanation from our muleteer, in which the word *Ingleſes* (Engliſhmen) was more than once pronounced, theſe officers preſented to us ſome good Arragon wine, wiſhed us a good journey, and allowed us to depart, without inſpecting our baggage or our paſſport, aſking or ſeeming to expect any gratuity, or giving us any interruption whatever.

We now began to mount what is called the *Puerto*, or Paſs of *Urdaix*, or of *Maya*, from a village on the oppoſite ſide.

*Puerto* in Spaniſh and *port* in French, are terms univerſally uſed all along the Pyrenees, to denote the loweſt parts of their ridges, over which roads have been found or made practicable, between the two kingdoms. Of theſe, two have been rendered fit for carriages; one on the great road from Bayonne, by Toloſa, to Madrid, on which, in 1788, a ſtage-coach, drawn with mules, was eſtabliſhed, and croſſing the centre of the Pyrenees forty miles to the weſtward of Urdaix; the other, near the eaſtern extremity of the Pyrenees, on the road from Narbonne to Barcelona.

All the other *puertos* are acceſſible to

mules alone, excepting ſome reſerved by nature for the ſole uſe of the adventurous ſmuggler, who by theſe contrives to convey from France to Spain, and from Spain to France, his wares of ſmall apparent, but of great real value.

We employed above an hour and a half, at the ordinary ſtep of the mules, in gaining the ſummit of this paſs. The road is cut in zigzags up the ſide of the mountain, which is very ſteep, and in general clothed with foreſt, excepting towards the top, where we halted and alighted to relieve ourſelves and our cattle, and to enjoy the grand proſpect around us.

Looking forward to the ſouth, we diſcovered a deep valley, extending from the bottom of the mountain; and, at a diſtance, a range of mountains, forming more than a ſemicircle round from our left to our right. Of theſe, ſome were extended in long ridges, but the greateſt number ſprung up in lofty peaks far above our elevation.

Turning round to take a farewell look of France, the view extended acroſs the plain of Aïnhoué and the winding gullies by which we had mounted. We could trace out the courſe of the rivers Adour and Nive, the ſituation of Bayonne, and a boundleſs extent of the flat ſandy heath, called *Les Landes*, which fill up, with little interruption, the wide tract between Bayonne and the mouth of the Garonne.

To the north-weſt we ſaw, as in a map, the Bay of Biſcay, with St. John de Luz, Fontarrabia, and the Sierra de Jayſquivel.

The deſcent on the ſouth ſide of the Paſs of Urdaix is ſhorter, and conſequently more ſteep and painful than that on the north, the road in general following the rugged ſtoney channel of a temporary torrent; but in about another hour and a half, we arrived ſafely at the bottom, and entered a conſiderable village, called Maya, ſeated at the head of a pretty vale of its name; which, a league farther on to the ſouthward, falls into another more extenſive, called *Val de Baſtan*.

As the day was far ſpent, we puſhed on at a ſmart pace for our inn at *Eliſondo*, another village, which we reached ſoon after nine, and enjoyed a good ſupper and good beds, two things with which we had not been *threatened* by our friends on the north ſide of the Pyrenees.

Next morning at four o'clock, leaving Eliſondo, we travelled another league, and then began to aſcend a hill on our left; there quitting the *Val de Baſtan*, which, for fertility, culture, and population, has few equals in this diſtrict of Spain. The villages are frequent, large, and well-built of ſtone; the people have an air of eaſe and contentment; many are ſaid to be rich, in conſequence of expeditions made in early life to America or India, where they acquire moderate fortunes, and on their return to Spain, ſeldom fail to fix their abode among their relations and friends in the *Val de Baſtan*.

This valley is finely watered by the Bidaſſoa, into which fall a number of lively collateral ſtreams from the mountains.

From this valley the road leads over a broad irregular mountain, of great elevation, but affording no views, but thoſe of other huge unſhapen maſſes like itſelf. Along the way-ſide, acroſs the uneven plain on its ſummit, are erected ſtone pillars, eight or ten feet high, whoſe tops, if ſtanding above the ſurface of the winter's ſnows, ſerve as beacons, or buoys, to guide the traveller in that ſeaſon acroſs this dreary tract.

Great part of this mountain is covered with foreſts of oak, beech, and cheſnut, with a few pines, walnuts, and cork-trees, called in Spaniſh *cuercho*, evidently from the Latin *quercus*.

Although now and then a few ſtraggling ſheep and goats are diſcovered in the bottoms, yet the whole tract is ſaid to be entirely uninhabited.

A lively French traveller, ſpeaking of another paſſage acroſs the Pyrenees, uſes terms very applicable to this: "On every ſide (ſays he) are rocks, and pines, and echoes.—You ſee nothing.—You hear nothing.—You feel yourſelf alone in the world."

Having travelled above four hours over this mountain, we at laſt deſcended into a valley, with a torrent running ſoutherly, thereby ſhewing that we had croſſed the centre range of the Pyrenees.

This valley preſented a ſtrong contraſt to thoſe we had hitherto ſeen. It was rugged, ſtoney, and unproductive, with no water, but from this temporary torrent, deſtitute of wood, and varied only by ſome decayed hamlets, and ruinous cottages.

We dined and halted three hours at a ſolitary inn, or *venta*, in the bottom burnt up by the ſun, and then proceeded for Pamplona, following the courſe of a ſmall ſtream, the valley, in many places, barely allowing room for the road.

At the ſouthern extremity of a narrow gorge, which croſſes a range of low hills, is a village, called *Villalba*, from whence

we

we diſcovered the city of *Pamplona*, preſenting itſelf advantageouſly at the diſtance of half a league, ſeated on an elevated plain, on the ſouth bank of the *Arga*, one of the tributary ſtreams of the majeſtic *Ebro*.

We entered Pamplona at ſix in the evening.

*(To be continued.)*

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## INTRODUCTION *to the* STUDY *of* ARCHEOLOGY, *or the* KNOWLEDGE *of* ANTIQUE MONUMENTS. *From the* FRENCH *of* A. L. MILLIN, CONSERVATOR *of the* MUSEUM *of* ANTIQUITIES *in* PARIS, *&c. &c.*

*(Continued from p.* 534, *No.* 116.)

### ANALYTICAL ARCHEOLOGY.

THE moſt ancient work of this kind is that of Baudelot de Dairval, entitled, *On the Utility of Travels.* The author was a celebrated advocate in the Parliament of Paris, in which capital he was born in 1626. Having been called to Dijon by a law proceſs, he there devoted to agreeable ſtudies the moments of leiſure which his ſerious occupations afforded him. In viſiting the cabinets and libraries, which were pretty numerous in that city, more eſpecially that of the Preſident Bouhier, he acquired a taſte for antiquities; and, by degrees, this taſte became a paſſion. His reſidence there was productive of the above work, the title of which frequently miſleads thoſe into whoſe hands the book falls, ſince the author, who had never been further than from Paris to Dijon, cannot be ſuppoſed to have entered into any great details on travels. Accordingly, he confines himſelf to a few words on the advantages which reſult from them, and on the idea entertained of them by the ancients. His obſervations relate almoſt exclusively to antiquities, in conſidering which, he points out the reſearches a man of letters ſhould propoſe to himſelf, when he engages in that ſtudy, and claſſes methodically the objects he ought to notice. He treats each of them ſeparately; and in this point of view his work may be conſidered as an introduction to archeography. He ſpeaks, in the firſt place, of reſearches after medals; next of inſcriptions, ſtatues, houſehold gods, ancient paintings, architecture, precious ſtones, and manuſcripts; and, laſtly, of the medals themſelves. Enough has been cited to prove, that he might have adopted a better order, by combining what he has ſaid relative to medals, with the reſearches after them; and by placing the manuſcripts after the inſcriptions, and the bas-reliefs after the ſtatues. The articles are, in every inſtance, far from being complete; and provided even that they were ſo at the time when the work was publiſhed, the acquiſitions which have been ſince made to the ſcience would require a conſiderable number of additions. On the whole, however, this production is inſtructive, and may be conſidered as a tolerably good introduction. The author has interſperſed in it ſeveral ſingular obſervations, which are peculiar to himſelf, and has reſtored many paſſages of the ancients. The firſt edition of this work appeared in 1686: it was reprinted at Rouen in 1727, and was tranſlated into ſeveral languages. It is accompanied by a great number of plates, which render the peruſal of it more intereſting. Dairval was author of ſeveral diſſertations publiſhed in the Memoirs of the Academy of Belles Lettres, in the fifth volume of which his eulogy is to be found. He died in 1722.

A ſtill more important work is that of Erneſti, entitled *Archæologia Litteraria*; Literary Archeology. There have been ſeveral diſtinguiſhed men of letters of the above name; but the one in queſtion is the celebrated John Auguſtus Erneſti, one of the ſoundeſt critics of the age. He is the author of excellent editions of Homer and Tacitus, and likewiſe of an edition of the Greek Lexicon of Hedericus, publiſhed at Leipſic. A Collection of Diſcourſes and Academical Eulogies, which he pronounced on different occaſions, and many other juſtly eſteemed works, were alſo publiſhed by him.

For a conſiderable time, John Auguſtus Erneſti delivered, at Leipſic, lectures on the belles lettres; but, on his return from Italy, and after having attended the courſes of lectures on antiquities, given by Berger, at Wittemberg, he himſelf gave ſimilar ones at Leipſic during ſeveral years. It was for the uſe of his auditors that he compoſed his Literary Archeology.

This title ſeems to indicate that the work treats particularly of the hiſtory of archeology; of the literati who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in this deſcription of knowledge, and of the compoſitions they have drawn up. The aim of the author was, however, to point out, that it did not enter ſo much into his plan to conſider antiquity in its relation to a taſte for the arts, as with a reference to literary purſuits and acquirements. He thus endeavoured

deavoured to incite young perſons to the ſtudy of claſſical authors, without which a truly ſolid knowledge of antiquities cannot be acquired. In conformity to this notion, he ought to have conſidered the manners and uſages of the ancients, as they are explained by the monuments, inſtead of attaching himſelf particularly to the different parts of archeology. Whatever refers to its hiſtory ſeems to have claimed his moſt earneſt attention.

His work ſets out by introductory obſervations, in which he defines what he means by literary archeology. "It is (he obſerves) that which teaches us to know antiquity by its monuments: they are either accompanied by inſcriptions, or deſtitute of them; and the ſubſtance and workmanſhip are to be conſidered." He next divides his treatiſe into two parts; the firſt of which ſpeaks of the ſubſtance of the monuments, while the latter refers to their fabrication.

The firſt part, which contains five chapters, treats of ancient writing, marbles, gems, and other precious ſtones; metals; and, laſtly, of the different kinds of ſubſtances which have been employed in monuments; ſuch as a variety of woods, ſhells, ivory, &c.

The ſecond part, which treats of the monuments themſelves, is ſomewhat more diffuſe. The author ſpeaks in it of manuſcripts; of inſcriptions; of whatever belongs to diplomatics; of numiſmatics; of *toreutics*, or the art of operating with the chiſel; of *plaſtics*, or the art of modelling; of painting; and of architecture, by which he terminates his work. He unites to toreutics, both ſculpture and the art of engraving on fine ſtones.

Notwithſtanding the extenſiveneſs of the ſubject treated, the laſt edition of this work contains only ninety-eight pages. Accordingly, it is merely an introduction to the ſcience;—a ſeries of precepts deſtined by the profeſſor for the guidance of his pupils, and which he comments on and explains in his lectures*.

Profeſſor Oberlin, of Straſburg, has publiſhed a ſmall *Prodromus*, or rather a Synoptic Table of Archeography, at the commencement of his work, entitled *Orbis Antiquus*. It is a recapitulation, in ten pages, of the whole of the ſcience, and of its object. This table, which is extremely well drawn up, he employs as an introduction to his lectures. We recogniſe in it the ſtyle of a great maſter, whoſe head is as methodical as his ideas are correct, and who is perfectly acquainted with his ſubject.

The above profeſſor has publiſhed this *Prodromus* in French, on a more extenſive ſcale, in the firſt volume of the *Magazin Encyclopedique*. He points out in it all the objects which can attract the notice of the antiquary, together with the applications and utility of archeography, and the method which ſhould be followed in proſecuting that ſtudy.

M. Heyne likewiſe follows the analytical method, notwithſtanding he has adopted, in his *programma*, the chronological method, as will be ſeen hereafter. After ſome general ideas relative to the art, he proceeds to the different parts of archeography; to ſculpture and its different diviſions, of which he treats at conſiderable length; to painting; engraving on precious ſtones; architecture; moſaic work; vaſes; and utenſils.

The celebrated Buſching, whoſe work on geography has acquired him ſo high a reputation, likewiſe gave lectures on antiquities. He conceived the plan of archeographical elements divided into ſections, after the analytical method; but of theſe treatiſes he publiſhed two only; one on ſculpture, and the other on engravings on precious ſtones.

*Chronological Archeography.*

The immortal Winckelmann made the firſt attempt to give a chronological archeography in his Hiſtory of the Art; or rather, he combined the two methods, the analytical and chronological. Before his time, we had nothing beſide the Hiſtory of the Arts, by Monnier; the Treatiſe on the Painting of the Ancients, by Dujon; and that of Painting, by Durand. He

* The firſt edition of the Literary Archeology of Erneſti appeared in 1768. After the death of that celebrated philologiſt, Martini publiſhed, in 1790, a ſecond edition; to which he added, by way of commentary, a ſeries of *excurſi*, or diſſertations, which form a volume twice as large as the text. He has united whatever modern obſervations could furniſh, to elucidate, diſcuſs, augment, or correct Erneſti's work. His *excurſi* are replete with excellent matter; but inſtead of following his author in the ſeries of his propoſitions, and of adopting his clear and methodical diviſion by ſmall paragraphs, Martini has accumulated the quotations, and has confounded them with the inferences he draws from them, ſo as to have rendered his work obſcure and difficult to read.

Notwithſtanding the narrowneſs of its limits, this work is both uſeful and convenient in the ſtudy of archeology. Martini's edition is the beſt.

conceived

conceived the great project of eſtabliſhing the different epochs of the art, conformably to the paſſages of the claſſical authors, and the ſtudy of the monuments.

Winckelmann was born, in 1717, at Stendal, in Germany. Although his father was nothing more than a poor ſhoemaker, he furthered, by all the means in his power, the propenſity of the ſon for ſtudy. His reſources would, however, have been inſufficient, if ſeveral men of letters, who ſaw the riſing talents of Winckelmann, had not encouraged the earlier efforts of his youth. A taſte for antiquities neceſſarily led him to a paſſion for travels. He ſpent ſome time at Berlin, whence he returned to proſecute his ſtudies under his eſtimable preceptor, Toppert, rector of the college of Stendal. He now became the chief of one of thoſe bands of poor ſcholars, who chant pſalms in proceſſion in the ſtreets; and the ſmall ſum which this wretched occupation produced, ſupplied his own wants and thoſe of his aged father, whoſe infirmities had obliged him to ſeek refuge in an hoſpital, but whom this good ſon never abandoned. He afterwards exiſted for ſome time at Dreſden and at Halle, on the produce of a few leſſons he gave; and ſpent the reſt of his time in the libraries. He was recalled from his beloved ſtudies by his father, whoſe eyes he had juſt time to cloſe. Being deſtitute of every reſource, he addreſſed himſelf to Count Bunau, the hiſtorian, a zealous protector of learning, and found employment in the immenſe library which the count had formed. He was honoured by his friendſhip, and by that of the learned Franck, the principal librarian; at the ſame time, that his vicinity to Dreſden enabled him to proſecute his ſtudies ſtill more ſucceſsfully, by introducing him to the notice of Hagedorn, Oeſer, Lippert, and more eſpecially of Profeſſor Heyne.

Amid theſe philoſophic treaſures, and in ſo intereſting a ſociety, Winckelmann might have been happy, if he could have been ſo without having paid a viſit to Italy, the object of all his wiſhes. As his favourite worſhip was that of the arts, he readily abjured the Proteſtant religion, to enjoy at Rome the privileges which are denied to all but Catholics. He repaired thither, after having publiſhed two ſmall works, by which his reputation was in ſome degree eſtabliſhed; the firſt entitled, Reflections on the Imitation of Greek Performances in Painting and in Sculpture; and the ſecond, Illuſtrations of the Reflections on the Imitation, &c. with a Reply to the Critique on theſe Reflections.

Winckelmann ſpent ſeveral years at Rome in ſeeing and examining, but without any ſettled plan. It was not until a conſiderable time after, that he publiſhed his Deſcription of the Engraved Stones of Stoſch; his Hiſtory of the Art; his Explanation of Unpubliſhed Monuments; and ſeveral diſtinct treatiſes, which will be pointed out in the ſequel.

He returned to Germany; and, in deſpight of the remonſtrances of his friends, once more ſet out for Italy. Near Trieſte he met with an Italian, named Archangeli, who acquired his confidence by affecting a great paſſion for the arts. Winckelmann made a parade of the gold medals which had been preſented to him by the court of Vienna, and ſhewed him a purſe filled with them. This miſcreant had been cook to Count Cataldo, at Vienna; had been ſentenced to death for ſeveral crimes, and had juſt obtained his pardon and his liberty at the commencement of June, 1767. Winckelmann was employed in his apartment, at the inn, at Trieſte, in drawing up ſeveral notes for a new edition of the Hiſtory of the Art, when he was interrupted by the monſter, who requeſted him to ſhew him a few of his medals. While he was in the act of opening his trunk, the treacherous Italian threw a cord about his neck to ſtrangle him. Winckelman defended himſelf, but Archangeli gave him ſeveral ſtabs with a knife, until, at length, an alarm being given, he fled, leaving our philoſopher bathed in his blood. He was brought back to Trieſte three days after, and received the chaſtiſement due to his crimes; but his puniſhment could not reſtore the unfortunate Winckelman to life and to the arts.

Although the opinions of this archeologiſt were marked by a certain degree of aſperity, he had a conſiderable number of proſelytes. With the exception of Klots, in Germany; of Howe, in England; of Bracci, in Italy; and of Falconet, in France; his adverſaries were but few in in number. His name even became the object of a deſcription of worſhip to ſeveral antiquaries, who were fonder of thinking that he had ſaid every thing, than of ſeeking whether others had ſpoken in a different way, and whether any thing was ſtill left to be ſaid. The authority of his name, in the eſtimation of a certain number of his admirers, was ſuch, that his opinions were conſidered by them as ſo many deciſions. This prejudice in fa-

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vour of certain celebrated names, is what moſt retards the progreſs of the ſciences, becauſe it prevents the ſectaries from exerciſing their own judgment. Many perſons, after having peruſed the Travels of Anacharſis, fancy themſelves acquainted with the whole range of Greek antiquities; others think they underſtand whatever can have any relation to the art, after having read Winckelmann; and others, again, repeat the names of theſe celebrated authors, without having either read or meditated their writings. Productions of this nature are, it muſt be acknowledged, of great utility in acquiring the rudiments of archeology, but are inadequate to the perfect attainment of that ſcience.

To form a correct judgment of the merit of Winckelmann, and to know how far he may be conſidered as an authority, a better guide cannot be made choice of than M. Heyne, in the eulogy he beſtows on his illuſtrious friend. In this production he appreciates his works with equal taſte and impartiality, maintaining a happy medium between the infatuation which ariſes from mental indolence and a defective judgment, and the implacable ſeverity of mediocrity, which endeavours to detract from the productions of genius. Accordingly, far from conſidering the aſſertions of Winckelmann as ſo many inconteſtable truths, a careful peruſal of his Hiſtory of the Art appears to him to be the firſt ſtep in the ſtudy of antiquities.

The firſt edition of this work appeared in 1764. It afterwards ran through ſeveral editions, which were reviſed, corrected, and augmented by the author. The laſt of them was publiſhed at Vienna, in 1776. It has been tranſlated into ſeveral languages; and, in ſome inſtances, the editors, among whom may be cited Carlo Fea, in his Italian tranſlation, have added to it learned commentaries, together with notes, in which the corrections made by Leſſing, Sultzer, and Heyne, are pointed out.

The aim of this author, in treating of the hiſtory of the art, has been to give a ſyſtem of the art itſelf. He traces it to its origin in different nations; follows its progreſs and variations to its perfect ſtate; and marks its decline and fall to its extinction. In following up this plan, he diſtinctly diſcuſſes the art as it ſubſiſted among the Egyptians and Etruſcans; treats it ſpecially among the Greeks, as conſtituting the main object of his work; and proceeds thence to the hiſtory of the art in the rigid acceptation of the term; or, in other words, details the fate it has experienced under different circumſtances, more eſpecially among the Greeks and Romans. Relatively to the artiſts he gives but few hiſtorical notices, but points out with much preciſion the monuments of the art.

Heyne, in his courſes of lectures, ſometimes follows the analytical, and ſometimes the chronological method, with which he combines the former, as appears by the very ſhort elements he has printed, as a guide to his pupils in their ſtudies and reſearches. Theſe elements commence by general ideas on the art, the complete hiſtory of which is next traced, and its different epochs carefully pointed out. This is the object of the chronological method. They afterwards take up the analytical method, and treat particularly of ſculpture, engraving, and painting; but do not make any mention of architecture, moſaics, or numiſmatics, although it appears that theſe ſubjects occaſionally occupy the attention of the author in the delivery of his lectures.

I have already ſpoken of the ſervices which Büſching, the geographer, has rendered archeology, and have noticed his analytical treatiſes. He likewiſe publiſhed, in 1781, a general and chronological treatiſe, entitled, a Sketch of the Hiſtory of the Fine Arts. Inſtead of reducing the art to a ſyſtem, founded on hiſtorical facts, as has been done by Winckelmann, this author ſimply traces, for the uſe of his pupils, a chronological hiſtory of the fine arts, not only among the ancients, but continued to the preſent time. The notices he gives are accompanied by numerous quotations from the authors who go into more ample details on this very intereſting ſubject.

Hancarville, whoſe extraordinary adventures have given him as much celebrity as he has acquired by his taſte for the arts and antiquities, publiſhed in London, in 1785, a truly original work, in the French language, and in three quarto volumes, On the origin, ſpirit, and progreſs of the arts in Greece; their connection with the arts and religion of the moſt ancient nations on record, and the antique monuments of India, Perſia, the other parts of Aſia, Europe, and Egypt. The author's principal aim has been to inveſtigate, by a compariſon of their monuments, the earlieſt form of each of the objects figured by the different nations. He traces in them a primitive type, in the ſame way as etymologiſts find a primitive ſound, in analyſing the words of different languages. He next ſeeks,

agreeably

agreeably to this reſemblance in the primitive forms, who can have been the people by whom theſe forms were thus repreſented. According to him, it can have been no other than the loſt people, to obtain a knowledge of whom, ſeveral philoſophers and naturaliſts, more particularly the learned and unfortunate Bailly, have taken a different route. He does not confine himſelf to the conformity of the monuments, but grounds his obſervations likewiſe on that of the cuſtoms, and on the primitive ſounds of languages. It muſt be acknowledged, however, that his explanations are frequently more ſingular than ſolid; that his etymologies are, for the greater part, ſomewhat forced; and that there is a tireſome accumulation of proofs, in adducing which he oftentimes begs the queſtion. The work diſplays, notwithſtanding, a vaſt erudition and much originality, combined with many ingenious remarks, particularly on the belemnite, or thunder-ſtone, and on the conformity between the worſhip of the ox and that of the ſerpent.

François Dujon, known by the name of *Franciſcus Junior*, at the ſequel of his "Hiſtory of the Painting of the Ancients," has given an alphabetical catalogue of Greek and Roman ſculptors, engravers, wood-cutters, and architects. It has a greater reference, however, to the hiſtory of the artiſts, than to that of the arts.

Profeſſor Chriſt, of Leipſic, publiſhed, in 1776, his elements of archeology, with the title of "Obſervations on Literature and the Arts." The work of Eſchenburg, entitled "Claſſical Literature," appears to be of the ſame deſcription.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS you have thought proper to inſert ſeveral articles relative to domeſtic economy, I truſt you will not think the following obſervations totally unworthy the notice of your readers.

Amongſt many popular errors, began without reaſon, and continued from cuſtom, few are more common than the cuſtom of putting an inverted tea-cup into a fruit pie, with intention to preſerve the ſyrup from boiling over. A perſon may eaſily be ſatisfied of the conſequence of this abſurd practice by the following ſimple experiment. Place an inverted glaſs or cup in a diſh of hot water, the included air being rarified by the heat, will preſently eſcape in bubbles through the water, but the remaining air will ſo effectually keep out the water that not a drop will enter the veſſel till the heat decreaſes, when the conſequent condenſation of the air will make room for the liquor to be forced into the cup by the preſſure of the ambient atmoſphere. From the above experiment, it appears that no liquor enters the cup till it is in a great meaſure cooled; that while in the act of boiling the cup is entirely empty; and that, conſequently, the ſpace it occupies is the mean of promoting, inſtead of preventing, the waſte of ſyrup.

T. BOOLE.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE receipt for a *pot-pourri*, inſerted in the Coliana of your laſt month's Magazine, tempted me and a number of my female acquaintances to make an immediate trial. We accordingly ſtripped our roſe-trees for the purpoſe, putting the leaves freſh into the jars, and following the receipt implicitly in every reſpect. In the courſe of two or three weeks, however, to our very great mortification, we found the contents to be nothing better than a putrified maſs. From this we are led to ſuſpect Mr. Gray muſt have omitted mentioning ſome very eſſential ingredient or precaution, and ſhould, therefore, be glad to have the matter explained in your next Magazine. I am, Sir,

*Hull,* Your's, &c.
*Auguſt* 3, 1804. ROSALBA.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent, S. F. M. obſerves, (page 414) that Walſh adviſed Pope to *correctneſs* in his poetry, as a baſis of fame; but does not ſay in what reſpect. In regard to verſification and rhyme, Pope is probably more correct than any preceding poet; but in his verſes, as well as thoſe of his predeceſſors and contemporaries, are many inſtances of falſe grammar. The two which your Correſpondent thinks he has firſt diſcovered in the Univerſal Prayer, he will find noticed long ago to many thouſands; the paſſage quoted having been introduced, as an example, by Dr. Lowth into his Engliſh Grammar, in that part which treats of relatives. In the ſame work he will alſo find many more examples of bad Engliſh from Pope and other great authors.

B. W.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## ACCOUNT *of a recent* VOYAGE *to* MALTA, *and* SICILY.

(*Continued from p.* 17, *of laſt Number.*)

I HAD the happineſs of experiencing on my return the ſame ſincere welcome from my former very kind friends, which I had met with on my firſt arrival from England, and therefore felt much the more ſeverely the early departure of the chief of them, the C——and his family on their return to England, a few days after my arrival.

Our old hoſt and hoſteſs, a Venetian, long a ſervant to a very reſpectable old Spaniſh *Bailli* of the Order, and his wife, a Roman, were heartily glad to ſee us again. Their attentions during the ſubſequent three weeks which I paſſed here, in company, and the five weeks I afterwards ſpent in their houſe alone, contributed very effectually to relieve the *ennui*, which two months' reſidence in this place of arms, during the heats of July and Auguſt, muſt otherwiſe have rendered very grievous.

We had returned here with conſiderable haſte from Sicily, under an idea that a number of tranſports would immediately be ordered to Egypt; deſirous of taking our paſſage in one of them. Our information on this ſubject proved incorrect, and determined us to relinquiſh that plan per force at the end of three weeks; after which period, I waited alone in Malta the arrival of a frigate, commanded by an acquaintance of mine, deſtined, as was ſaid, for Smyrna, and likely to touch at Athens. In this ſecond expectation I was diſappointed; for on the arrival of the frigate from Sicily at the end of five weeks, I had the mortification of finding her deſtination changed to Leghorn and Genoa.

I employed theſe two months after my ſecond arrival in Malta, in retracing much of the ground I had already trod, and in correcting or confirming my paſt more curſory obſervations. They are, however, all thrown together, a little differing from the order of time in ſome inſtances to avoid perplexity and inconvenient repetition.

The rainy ſeaſon of Malta continuing from the latter end of October, with little intermiſſion, till the middle of December, and two or three of the following months, though without any froſt or ſnow, being often chilly and ungenial; I may conſider the period I was familiar with the iſland to have been the moſt intereſting part of the year, from the end of April till the latter end of Auguſt: within that time the corn, which I found on my arrival from England in the ear, ripened and yielded to the operation of harveſt, which is here performed not with the ſickle, but by pulling up the whole plant.

The cotton, whoſe leaf was ſcarcely perceptible, podded. The bloſſoms, or green embryos of the vine, apricot, melon, nectarine, almond, and pomegranate ripened to delicious fruit; and the whole floral ſeaſon, ſuch as the arid complexion of Malta can afford, from the ſpring-violet and the midſummer roſe or prickly fig to the blooms of early autumn, paſſed by.—The orange ſeaſon was nearly paſt, to return only in November.

I had now abundant leiſure to reviſit again and again the fine churches of La Valetta to gaze at its numerous religious pageantries, to toil over its ſeemingly interminable fortifications, and to ſaunter through the noble gardens of St. Antonio, and the cooler ſequeſtered retirements of the Boſquetta. I paſſed many mornings at the public library, preparing outlines of my intended route eaſtward, converſing with the learned librarian there, or filling up too much tedium of leiſure with my friends or my intelligent hoſt. Sometimes I took a ſparonaro, to explore the ſeveral crannies and diviſion of the harbours of La Valetta, and once prepared to viſit Gozo; but the arrival of a friend from the Levant arreſted me; and the fear of the expected frigate arriving during my abſence from La Valetta, obliged me to forego, thenceforward, that or any other excurſion of diſtance. I found but few objects in the animal kingdom particularly deſerving notice in Malta. What ſtruck me moſt was the infinity of ſmall brown and green lizards, not only in every rocky road and every wall, but on every part of the fortifications of La Valetta. I ſaw, alſo, once or twice a larger ſpecies of the ſame tribe, which the Sicilians term a licherdone, brown and aſh coloured, about ten or twelve inches in length; the common lizard ſeldom exceeding ſeven inches: all theſe are perfectly harmleſs. Some very ſmall ſcorpions, two inches and a half long, were ſhewn me, that had been picked up in the commiſſary's ſtores of wood; but I am perſuaded they muſt be rare. I found two ſmall dead ſnakes, about two feet and a half long: I was really not naturaliſt enough to determine whether venomous or not: they were brown and aſh-coloured. The Malteſe labourers, to whom I ſhewed them, pronounced them harmleſs. Indeed,

eed, ſince, according to their tradition, St. Paul gave his benediction to this iſland, no venomous creature has exiſted in it—all that is certain is, that ſuch are rare.

I found two beautiful birds before unknown to me, about the ſize of an Engliſh blackbirds; one with a fine gloſſy black back and yellow breaſt: the other varied in plumage, like our king-fiſher, and the luſtre of its colours as bright.

Their moſt beautiful animal is the goat; this is really a moſt elegant little creature, extremely docile, gloſſy black, and beardleſs; almoſt every reſpectable inhabitant of Valetta has one at his door, to ſupply the family with milk; and many are driven about the ſtreets in the morning by their owners, to ſell their milk to thoſe who have no ſupply at home.

The enquiry, whether Malta is not the identical iſland on which St. Paul was ſhipwrecked, having been lately revived, I am unwilling to paſs that ſubject over in ſilence. I ſay the enquiry has been revived; Fazellus, the hiſtorian of Sicily, who wrote more than two centuries ago, ſpeaks of it as an old ſubject of diſcuſſion in his day. I have not had the fortune to light on the treatiſe of a very able living ſcholar on the ſubject; but I am aware that he wiſhes to prove Melita in the Adriatic, in latitude 43°, to be the iſland where the Apoſtle was caſt away. I believe his arguments in ſupport of this opinion are, that Melita abounds in venemous animals; and that the tempeſtuous wind called ευροκλύδων would force him thither rather than to Malta. I confeſs, I ſhould unwillingly be ſuppoſed ſo preſumtive as to diſpute the interpretation of the word ευροκλύδων with one of the ableſt and moſt ſpirited tranſlators of Greek now living. But ſome circumſtances do incline me to deem Malta the identical place where the veſſel of the Apoſtle was wrecked: and firſt, the courſe, as deſcribed in the Acts, ſeems quite natural to Puteoli, if we hold Malta to have been the iſland where the veſſel ſtruck:

"And after three months we departed in a ſhip of Alexandria, which had wintered in the iſle, whoſe ſign was Caſtor and Pollux.

"And landing at Syracuſe, we tarried three days; and from thence we fetched a compaſs and came to Rhegium; and after one day, the ſouth wind blew, and we came the next day to Puteoli." *Acts*, xxviii.

As no mention is made of a foul wind, after leaving the iſland whence St. Paul departed in a veſſel of Alexandria, I am at a loſs to account for their going a full degree too far ſouth, viz. to Syracuſe, if Melita were the point of departure, and from Syracuſe to Rhegium, inſtead of proceeding ſtraight to Rhegium; whereas take Malta for the point of departure, and Syracuſe in the direct coaſting voyage from Malta to Puteoli ſeemed a natural halting place between it and Rhegium.

Secondly, with regard to the word διθαλασσον, the hiſtorian expreſſes himſelf "περιπεσοντες δε εις τοπον διθαλασσον," "falling upon a place where two ſeas met." The bay in which the tradition of Malta pronounces the Apoſtle to have been wrecked, is, as depicted in the ordinary charts; and the point of ſhipwreck at or near the ſpit of land, formed by two ſmall inlets running out from one extremity of the bay into the Mediterranean.

Whether then διθαλασσον is not more applicable to this broken promontory than to any known poſition in Melita, I will not abſolutely determine, having never viſited Melita; but I believe it to be ſo.

Thirdly, I never ſaw any ſnake in Malta, that I could poſitively pronounce venomous; but a much better judge than myſelf, aſſured me he had ſeen one uncommonly ſuſpicious in its appearance.

Fourthly, I would not add the common authority of every inhabitant of Malta, did I not include, as I can, that of the librarian, a ſenſible man, and a very fair Greek ſcholar.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT *of* AMERICAN LITERATURE*.

### POLITICS.

THE noiſe of political contention in the United States has greatly ſubſided, and the lovers of harmony and tranquillity ſeem likely to be gratified with the enjoyment of their favourite expectations. The aſcendancy of the preſent adminiſtration in the affections and confidence of the people leaves little room for the machinations of cabal or intrigue, even if ſuch a diſpoſition had exiſted in full force. The grave, conſiderate and independent members of the party oppoſed to the government have found ſo little to criticiſe or cenſure, and ſo much to commend in the courſe of public affairs, that, if they do not ſecretly approve the meaſures of their rulers, they obſerve a guarded ſilence in the diſcuſſion of the ſubject. And their ſilence, whatever may be the motive of it,

* This article was not communicated in time for our laſt Supplement.

muſt be allowed to ſpeak loudly in favour of the ſyſtem of the exiſting government.

It is not meant to be aſſerted that no violence of party-feeling in politics is now to be found in the United States. It is true that certain profligate newſpapers belonging to each ſide of the political queſtion, do ſtill avail themſelves of that inherent love of ſcandal which pervades human ſociety, for the purpoſe of exciting the angry paſſions and directing them againſt any objects which happen to diſpleaſe them. But the effect of theſe exertions is feeble and tranſient. The edge of newſpaper calumny is greatly blunted throughout the whole extent of the Union. People in general would now as readily believe that *ridicule is the teſt of truth*, as that newſpaper aſperſion is the teſt of moral and political rectitude. Indeed, ſo far does the public inattention to this mode of attack now go, that there is danger of totally loſing that correction of political miſconduct which the preſs, properly conducted, is adapted to eſtabliſh. The independent liberty of the American preſs produced, in the firſt inſtance, all the licentiouſneſs of calumny, and, in its turn, this unbounded licentiouſneſs ſoon diſarmed calumny of all its terrors. In this diſtruſtful mood of ſociety, engendered by a long courſe of detected miſrepreſentations, even truth itſelf cannot always be heard with attention. The public mind ruſhes haſtily to the concluſion, *falſum in pluribus, falſum in omnibus.*

The acquiſition of Louiſiana muſt be conſidered on all hands as a memorable event in the political hiſtory of the United States. How far ſuch an enlargement of ſoil and juriſdiction may operate to render the territory of the Union too extenſive to be pervaded by the benefits and juſt energies of government, is a queſtion which men of different political views will be diſpoſed to decide in oppoſite terms. This queſtion, like a multitude of others, can only be left to the award of time and experience.

But, whatever may be the ultimate effect of this meaſure, it ſeems difficult to imagine that any doubt could be ſeriouſly entertained concerning the policy of ſecuring to the United States the advantages of that immenſe province, at a time when the tranſfer of it to ſome other power became unavoidable. If it could have remained in the hands of the pacific and indolent Spaniards, ſome difficulties of an unpleaſant kind would have occaſionally occurred. If put into the poſſeſſion of France, or Great Britain, which would have been the inevitable conſequence of the United States neglecting to ſecure the territory; it muſt have become the ſource of inceſſant miſunderſtanding, and probably the inſtrument of incalculable injury to that young and flouriſhing nation. The evil ariſing from too great an extent of territory, if it be admitted as likely in time to occur, is probably remote, and poſſibly may be avoided; but the danger of the irruption of a powerful and ambitious neighbour bears date with the firſt moment of his entering into poſſeſſion.

Geographical knowledge may be expected to receive much improvement from the tranſfer of Louiſiana to the United States. An expedition, authoriſed at the ſecond ſeſſion of the ſeventh Congreſs, has already been actually undertaken, and is now going on, under the direction of the Preſident of the United States, up the Miſſouri. The two enterprizing conductors of this adventure, Captains Lewis and Clark, have been directed to attempt a paſſage to the weſtern ſhore on the South-Sea. From theſe gentlemen, on their return in 1805, a narrative full of inſtruction and intereſt may be expected. It is alſo underſtood that a ſurvey has been ordered to be made of the Miſſiſſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio to the Falls of St. Anthony. Of this intereſting part of the river, a correct map, accompanied with a variety of other information, may be expected within a reaſonable time. A map may likewiſe be hoped for, in the courſe of a moderate period, from the latter place to the ſource of the Miſſiſſippi, and thence to the Lake of the Woods. The courſe of the Miſſiſſippi downwards to the Gulf of Mexico, has been correctly delineated by Captain Hutchings; and lately, the indefatigable labours of Mr. Ellicot have effected a great deal, in tracing all the turnings and windings of that river ſouthward of its junction with the Ohio, and the territorial line on the thirty-firſt degree of north latitude. The ſouthern coaſt of Louiſiana on the Gulf of Mexico, ſtretching from Perdido Bay to the Bay of St. Bernard, has been ſo far explored by navigators, that little of importance now remains to be diſcovered.

The moſt eligible plan of becoming better acquainted with Louiſiana, would be to aſcend the channels of the Red River and the Arkanſas, by which the pathleſs and unknown parts of that vaſt country may be conveniently penetrated. It muſt give pleaſure to every lover of geographical improvement to learn that an appropriation for this purpoſe was actually made by the Legiſlature of the United States

States at their laſt ſeſſion, and that in all probability, by this time the expedition has gone on to its deſtination.

The Red River was viſited many years ago, and even ſettled as high as Natchitockes. On reſpectable authority it has been aſſerted, that this river is navigable by boats, one thouſand miles beyond Natchitockes. It is ſaid to run through a country abounding in rich prairies, where neat-cattle and horſes range in innumerable herds, as independent as the aboriginal inhabitants.

The Arkanſas, which has been already traced more than a thouſand miles, is likewiſe worthy of being explored with the utmoſt care, and to the greateſt extent. At the head of one of the branches of the Arkanſas, there is aſſerted to be a ſpacious plain and valley, annually encruſted (like the ſoil in ſome ſpots about the Perſian Gulf) with native ſalt, in quantity ſufficient to impregnate this river with its briny quality and to make it a *ſalt river*, for more than ſix hundred miles. The maſſes of *virgin ſilver* and gold that glitter in the veins of the rocks which underlay the Arkanſas itſelf, and mingle with the minerals near certain others of its ſtreams, and offer themſelves to the hand of him who will gather, refine and convert them to uſe, deſerve alſo to be particularly mentioned.

After this view of the general ſtate of politics in the United States, it may be expected that ſome notice ſhould be taken of the local agitations which have taken place in particular States from elections and other cauſes which have operated to produce differences of opinion in the body of the people. In no State have theſe agitations proceeded further, or excited more attention and intereſt throughout the Union than in the State of New York. The vice-preſident of the United States, and the chief juſtice of the State of New York, were nominated as candidates for the office of governor. For ſome time it was ſuppoſed, and more particularly by the warm friends of the vice-preſident, that the election would be ſtrongly conteſted and the diviſion of intereſt nearly equal. But, in the end, the chief gained a ſignal victory and outſtripped his antagoniſt by a majority unexpectedly large.

While this conteſt was in a courſe of preparation, many publications of a moſt acrimonious character were iſſued from the preſs. Among theſe we may mention an anonymous pamphlet, entitled "*An Examination of the Charges againſt the Vice-Preſident of the United States, by* ARISTIDES."

This pamphlet, which was generally read, and for ſome weeks excited a conſiderable degree of attention, was ſoon followed by "*An Anſwer to the Examination, &c.*" which alſo obtained an extenſive circulation. It is not remarkable that publications ſuch as theſe, abounding in invective and perſonality, and diſcuſſing ſubjects in which almoſt the whole community were, or imagined themſelves to be, intereſted, ſhould have engroſſed much of the popular feelings during the continuance of this animated ſtruggle. But it is evident that they are of too local and temporary a character to be known or remembered beyond the circle and the occaſion on which they had their birth.

Under the head of politics we may mention Mr. DRAYTON's "*View of South Carolina, as reſpects her natural and civil Concerns.*"

This work exhibits a political view of the State, its conſtitution, laws, manners, &c. It preſents a general account of the diſcovery and ſettlement of the province, while it was a Britiſh colony. Then follows a deſcription of the face of the country, its mineral and vegetable productions, and its climate. The delineation of the face of the country is in general accurate and well drawn. The character of the climate is illuſtrated by meteorological tables, by tables of diſeaſes compiled by a medical ſociety at Charleſtown, and by many other valuable documents and obſervations. One of the moſt valuable parts of this performance is the detail it contains of the agriculture and rural economy of South Carolina, and particularly the accounts of the culture of thoſe important articles, rice and cotton, which is ſcarcely to be found elſewhere more clear, comprehenſive and ſatisfactory.

Some few remarks on "*Negro ſlavery*," are likewiſe found; which, however, do not ſeem to place that ſubject in any new point of light. A very good account is alſo offered of the manufactures, inland navigation and foreign commerce of the States.

### ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Within the period of this Retroſpect, the venerable Dr. PRIESTLEY has publiſhed in four volumes, "*The General Hiſtory of the Chriſtian Church. from the fall of the Weſtern Empire to the preſent time.*"—Two volumes, containing the Hiſtory of the Church until the fall of the Weſtern Empire, had been publiſhed before his departure from Britain.

The late lamented death of this excellent man will, in the minds of his numerous friends, greatly enhance the value of this

this as well as of all his other works. His poſthumous publications, it is believed, will be found to be of conſiderable importance, and will fully prove that the laſt years of his life, like all the preceding, were unremittingly dedicated to public ſervice.

This Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory bears all the internal marks of having been compiled with great diligence, care and reſearch, and, in a multitude of inſtances, it evinces the candour and liberality of the author's mind. His peculiar tenets in theology lead him to view many things in a light very different from thoſe who hold orthodox opinions; but his favourite doctrines never induce him to diſtort or diſcolour facts.

THEOLOGY.

"*Sermons on a number of connected Subjects, by* JOHN SMALLEY, D D. *Paſtor of a Church in Berlin, in the State of Connecticut,*" have lately appeared in an 8vo. volume of 436 pages. The ſermons are twenty-three in number, and may be pronounced to be plain, ſenſible and judicious diſcourſes. They are throughout ſtrongly tinctured with what is called in the Eaſtern States *Hopkinſian divinity*;—a ſet of opinions which are ſuppoſed by thoſe who hold them to be new, but which ſeem to be little more than old ones brought forth again into the light, and exhibited in ſome ſlight variations of phraſe. In point of ſtyle, theſe ſermons are heavy, dull and unpoliſhed; they are, however, much eſteemed in the New England States, and certainly breathe a very warm ſpirit of piety. The author is conſidered as one of the principal champions of the Hopkinſian divinity.

In the beginning of the preſent year, an octavo volume of "*Sermons on a variety of important Subjects,*" was alſo publiſhed by the Rev. Dr. HOPKINS, the writer from whom the Hopkinſian Syſtem of Theology derived its denomination. Theſe ſermons, like all the writings of Dr. Hopkins, evince good ſenſe, learning, reflection and warm piety; but his manner is dull, and his ſtyle rugged and every way unpleaſing. Among thoſe who embrace this author's peculiar opinions (if they may be ſaid to be peculiar) this publication cannot fail to be very acceptable. He died about the period at which the publication took place.

By the publication of a ſecond volume, Mr. THOMAS DOBSON, of Philadelphia, has completed his "*Letters on the Exiſtence and Character of the Deity, and the Moral State of Man.*" As in the former volume, ſo in the preſent, Mr. Dobſon diſplays good ſenſe, ſound reflection, much ſerioufneſs, and a very benevolent deſire to inſtil truth into the minds of the riſing generation; and while he exhibits a commendable attachment to principles which he ſeems to have adopted with care and diſcrimination, he gives frequent proofs of the candour and liberality of his mind.

Among a large number of ſingle ſermons which have not come into our hands, and which perhaps deſerve not long to detain our attention, we think proper to mention "*A Diſcourſe before the Society for propagating the Goſpel among the Indians, and others, in North America, by* Dr. LATHROP, *Paſtor of the ſecond Church in Boſton.*"

This is a ſenſible diſcourſe, plainly, and judiciouſly compoſed; and well adapted to the occaſion on which it was delivered.

"*The happineſs of American Chriſtians, a Thankſgiving Sermon*;" preached on Thurſday, Nov. 24, 1803, by the Rev. EVANS JOHNS, Paſtor of a Church in Berlin, Connecticut, is entitled to reſpectful notice. The author is an emigrant from England, who lately ſettled in that part of the United States. He ſeems to feel very happy in the enjoyment of the privileges of an American citizen, and particularly in the repoſe, tranquillity and ſecurity which ſo greatly diſtinguiſh the condition of the inhabitants of this riſing empire. Like the other inhabitants of Connecticut, he is warmly attached to the ancient inſtitutions and *ſteady habits* of that State; and though many of thoſe are doubtleſs very abſurd and ridiculous, there certainly are not wanting others which the people of the neighbouring States might advantageouſly imitate.

"*The Miſſionary Magazine of New York*" which for ſome years paſt had been proceeding in a reſpectable and uſeful courſe, was diſcontinued about the beginning of the preſent year, for want of encouragement.

"*The Evangelical Magazine of Connecticut,*" publiſhed monthly, which was commenced about two years ago, is ſtill ſupported with ſome degree of zeal and ſteadineſs. We occaſionally obſerve in it communications of a plain and ſerious kind, quite decently written, which muſt be in a conſiderable degree intereſting to the friends of religion in that quarter of the United States.

A publication under the ſame title, and of a correſpondent degree of merit, has been, for ſome time paſt, carried on in the State of Maſſachuſetts.

A periodical

A periodical publication, which belongs to the head of theology, and is denominated the "*Churchman's Magazine*," was undertaken at New Haven in the State of Connecticut, about the beginning of the preſent year. Four numbers have appeared. It is principally devoted to the vindication and extenſion of the doctrines of the epiſcopal church. This is the firſt attempt in the United States, ſo far as we are informed, to eſtabliſh a periodical publication, whoſe object is to promote the intereſt and views of a particular denomination of Chriſtians; and we ſhould apprehend that the tendency of ſuch an undertaking can ſcarcely be expected to be favourable to the cultivation of liberal and Catholic ſentiments. So far as a judgment can be formed from the numbers already publiſhed, this Magazine is likely to be conducted in a feeble and ſpiritleſs manner.

MEDICINE.

"*The Medical Repoſitory, and Review of American Publications, on Medicine, Surgery, and the auxiliary Branches of Science*;" *conducted by* Drs. MITCHILL and MILLER, continues to be the vehicle of a large maſs of medical communications, which prove the flouriſhing ſtate and ſteady advancement of that ſcience in the United States. The original communications publiſhed in this work often indicate more learning and obſervation than might be expected from phyſicians diſperſed over an immenſe tract of country, too diſtant from one another to hold much intercourſe, without the advantage of public libraries, and too inceſſantly engaged in the laborious duties of their profeſſion to enjoy much leiſure. The department of review exhibits a good outline of the ſtate of medical literature in the United States, and ſeems to preſerve many notices of the publications of the day, which in the lapſe of time might be liable to fall into oblivion. The department of medical and philoſophical intelligence contains notices of many things only obſerved or occuring in America, which otherwiſe might be loſt to inquirers living in other parts of the world. The firſt volume of the ſecond hexade, or a new ſeries, being the ſeventh from the beginning of the work, is now completed.

The ſecond part of Profeſſor BARTON's "*Collections for an Eſſay towards a Materia Medica of the United States*," has been publiſhed within the period of this retroſpect. Like all the other performances of this accompliſhed naturaliſt and phyſician, the preſent reflects great credit on the inquiſitive and diſcriminating qualities of his mind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Under this head, the firſt place is occupied by the Rev. Mr. MILLER's "*Brief Retroſpect of the Eighteenth Century; containing a Sketch of the Revolutions and Improvements in Science, Arts and Literature, during that period.*" The work is comprized in two volumes 8vo. The title will ſufficiently convey an impreſſion of the arduouſneſs of the undertaking, and eſpecially of the difficulty of ſuch a taſk being performed by an individual, who, of courſe, muſt be expected to be very unequally acquainted with the various ſubjects which he attempts to treat. The author, has, however, ſurmounted the difficulties that lay in his courſe with a degree of ſucceſs which reflects much credit on his diligence and learning. Some branches of knowledge are treated more at length, and with more ſucceſs than others; but in all, the intelligent reader will diſcover marks of reſearch, judgment, and diſcrimination, which place the abilities of the author in a very reſpectable point of view, and give reaſon to expect that his future labours will procure him a high reputation in the republic of letters.

The ſubjects which come under examination, are the following: Mechanical Philoſophy, Chemical Philoſophy, Natural Hiſtory, Medicine, Geography, Mathematics, Navigation, Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Fine Arts, Phyſiognomy, Philoſophy of the human Mind, Claſſic Literature, Oriental Literature, Modern Languages, Philoſophy of Language, Hiſtory, Biography, Romances and Novels, Poetry, Literary Journals, Political Journals, Literary and Scientific Aſſociations, Encyclopædias, Education, Nations lately become literary.

This publication will be rendered more intereſting to foreigners, in conſequence of the fulneſs of the information it contains (conſidering the relative proportion maintained in the extent of other topics) concerning the ſtate of literature and ſcience in the United States. To ſuch as are deſirous of obtaining a better acquaintance with the preſent condition of literature in the new world, even minute details will not prove to be tireſome. The author thus endeavours to excuſe himſelf for dwelling ſo particularly on this branch of his ſubject. "Perhaps a ſtill more formal apology will be deemed neceſſary for the diſpoſition to introduce American writers and publications, even of moderate character,

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ter, which he has ſo frequently diſcovered. But beſides indulging a natural partiality for his own country, which is at leaſt pardonable, he was deſirous of collecting and exhibiting as much information on the ſubject of American literature as the nature of his undertaking admitted. And as no attempt to give a general hiſtorical view of this ſubject has ever before been made; as a conſiderable portion even of the humble and meagre records from which he has drawn his materials, are daily perithing; and, as peculiar circumſtances ſometimes give to literary characters and events a relative importance beyond their abſolute value, he thought it adviſeable to take notice of more obſcure names, and of ſmaller publications, than could with propriety have been mentioned in countries of a more mature literary character. Perhaps, however, in his zeal to collect every thing he could find on this ſubject, he has ſometimes deſcended too low."

But, notwithſtanding this partiality for his own country, the author is duly ſenſible of the inferior condition of literature in the United States, compared with the elevated ſtation which it has attained in Europe. This inferiority, however, he contends, does not ariſe from any "deficiency of talents in America, nor from any inaptitude in its ſoil or atmoſphere to promote the growth of genius; but from one or another, and, in ſome caſes, from a combination of the following cauſes:" —1ſt, he mentions "defective plans and means of inſtruction in American ſeminaries of learning." Theſe defects he ſuppoſes to ariſe in part from the ſcantineſs of the funds of theſe inſtitutions, which prevents the appointment of an adequate number of profeſſors and the ſelection of ſuch as are well qualified for the taſk; and, in part, likewiſe from a diſpoſition too prevalent among the truſtees or governors of American colleges, to abridge the period as well as the courſe and extent of academic ſtudies, and to diſpenſe, partially or totally, with many branches of inſtruction which make a very important part of the ſyſtem of literary education. —2dly, Want of leiſure is mentioned as one of the impediments in the progreſs of American literature. In a country ſtill ſo young and unſettled, the inhabitants are nearly all engaged in ſuch active purſuits as to preclude any cloſe and ſyſtematic attention to literary objects.—3dly, Want of patronage and encouragement is another cauſe of the ſlow advances of learning in America. The advantages of agriculture, commerce, and other active employments, are ſo much more adapted to the acquiſition of wealth and influence, that literature muſt of neceſſity be comparatively in a languiſhing condition.—4thly, Want of books is mentioned in the laſt place. Public libraries in the United States are few in number, and, compared with theſe of Europe, very ſcantily ſupplied with books.

After this enumeration of the cauſes of the ſlow progreſs hitherto made by the Americans in ſcience and literature, the author preſents the following view of improvements, which we ſincerely hope may be realized. "The literary proſpects of our country are brightening every day. Letters and ſcience are becoming more important in the public eſtimation. The number of learned men is becoming rapidly greater. The plans and means of inſtruction in our ſeminaries of learning, though by no means improving in all reſpects, are in ſome, receiving conſtant melioration. The emulation of founding and ſuſtaining a national character in ſcience and learning begins to be more generally felt, and from time to time, will doubtleſs be augmented. A larger proportion of the growing wealth of our country will hereafter be devoted to the improvements of knowledge, and eſpecially to the furtherance of all the means by which ſcientific diſcoveries are brought within popular reach and rendered ſubſervient to practical utility. American publications are every day growing more numerous, and riſing in reſpectability of character. Public and private libraries are becoming more numerous and extenſive. The taſte in compoſition among our writers is making very ſenſible progreſs in correctneſs and refinement.

American authors of merit meet with more liberal encouragement; and when the time ſhall arrive that we can give to our votaries of literature the ſame leiſure, and the ſame ſtimulants to exertion with which they are favoured in Europe, it may be confidently predicted, that letters will flouriſh as much in America as in any part of the world; and that we ſhall be able to make ſome return to our tranſatlantic brethren, for the rich ſtores of knowledge, which they have been pouring upon us for nearly two centuries."

In the liſt of miſcellaneous articles, it will be proper to notice "*The Literary Magazine and American Regiſter*," a monthly publication, of which ſeven numbers have already appeared. This magazine is conducted by Mr. C. B. Brown,

BROWN, of Philadelphia, who has been long known to the public as a reſpectable and elegant writer. The ſame deſire to pleaſe the public, and the ſame capacity to fulfil that deſire, which the editor of this publication had been accuſtomed to exhibit in his former writings, is ſtill to be fully perceived in the conduct of this miſcellany; and although periodical publications of this kind have not generally ſucceeded well in America, we are inclined to believe this will do better than its predeceſſors.

A new periodical publication was begun at Boſton, in November laſt, under the title of "*The Monthly Anthology.*" Six numbers have made their appearance, which ſeem to be executed in a decent and reputable manner. A ſmall portion of the work is aſſigned to the review of new publications; but this department is too ſhort to be ſatisfactory.

### EDUCATION.

The Rev. Mr. ABERCROMBIE's "*Two Compends for the uſe of the Philadelphia Academy;*"—1ſt, of Elocution; —2d, of Natural Hiſtory, are executed in a manner which reflects credit on the writer. Mr. Abercrombie has for ſome time paſt been engaged as the inſtructor of youth, and in that capacity has the reputation of having acquitted himſelf in a very uſeful and honourable manner. In proſecution of the plan of education which he has thought proper to adopt, the Compendiums now referred to were written. In the endeavour to reduce the ſubjects treated of to a conciſe and ſyſtematic order, Mr. Abercrombie has availed himſelf of what has been written on theſe ſubjects by many excellent writers; without, however yielding the right of thinking for himſelf, or forfeiting the claim to a conſiderable degree of originality.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I THANK you for announcing in your laſt Magazine my enquiries relative to the Britiſh *hirundines*; but as many of your readers may be at a loſs to comprehend my preciſe object, I beg leave to lay the ſubſequent ſtatement before them.

About the beginning of April laſt, I ſolicited the correſpondence of naturaliſts in every part of the kingdom, on the *appearance* of the ſwallow tribe in their reſpective neighbourhoods, in order, if poſſible, to aſcertain whether they migrated, or remained torpid with us during winter.

It ſtruck me, that, if they ſhould be generally ſeen in the maritime counties before they were noticed in the interior parts of this iſland, it would be a plauſible argument at leaſt for the hypotheſis of their migration; on the contrary, if they appeared as early inland, as on the ſea-coaſt, it would be a preſumptive evidence of their lying torpid in the neareſt convenient retreats to the place where they breed, ſince it muſt require ſome time to reach the interior, on the ſuppoſition that they came from the Continent.

Though my ideas were communicated through the medium of a ſingle newſpaper only, I have to acknowledge, with gratitude, the receipt of ſeveral very valuable remarks and obſervations on the ſubject of the *hirundines*, from perſons of high attainments in the delightful ſtudy of nature; and I am more and more convinced, that a maſs of facts may ſtill be produced from the co-operation of numbers, which, if it does not amount to deciſive evidence on this intereſting, but myſteri us, ſubject, will at leaſt remove ſome obſcurities in which it has for ages been involved.

I therefore moſt reſpectfully intreat my former obliging and intelligent correſpondents to continue their remarks, and to favour me with any further well authenticated obſervations, on the time and manner of the *appearance*, *diſappearance*, and peculiar *habits* of the Britiſh *hirundines*, diſtinguiſhing each ſpecies reſpectively; and I truſt, from the extenſive circulation of your Magazine, and its being ſo generally patronized by men of ſcience, that I ſhall obtain a new acceſſion of correſpondents from this addreſs, to which I have no doubt you will be happy to give publicity.

Communications, poſt-paid, on the ſubjects referred to, in which all naturaliſts muſt feel a mutual intereſt, will receive the moſt reſpectful attention; and due acknowledgments will be made to each obliging contributor, as ſoon as I find myſelf enabled to lay any ſatisfactory reſults before the public. I am, Sir,

*Woodſtock,*
*Auguſt* 10, 1804.

Your's, &c.
WILLIAM MAVOR.

P. S. I would earneſtly recommend it to naturaliſts to watch the *congregating* and *diſappearance* of the different ſpecies of ſwallows this approaching autumn; and, in particular to obſerve, towards what quarter they direct their flight.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AT page 552 of your laſt volume, a Correſpondent enquires the origin of the word *hackney*, as applied to coaches.

The word is evidently tranſplanted (rather than derived) from the French *haquenée*; a *ſlow-paced*, or *ambling nag*; ſuch as are now let out to hire, whence they have obtained the title of *hacks*. The phraſe was early uſed in our language, as appears from Chaucer's "Romaunt of the Roſe:"

"Dame Richeſſe on her hand gan lede
A yonge man full of ſemelyhede,
That ſhe beſt loved of any thyng,
His luſt was much in houſholdyng:
In clothyng was he ful fetyſe,
And loved wel to have horſe of priſe:
He wende to have reproved be
Of thifte or murdre, if that he
Had in his ſtable an *hackenay*:"

Fol. 125, ed. Pynſon.

where it is meant to expreſs a ſhort or under-ſized ſteed; a ſenſe in which it is now generally employed. When coaches came to be let for hire, is it probable they were drawn (for the moſt part, as in the preſent day) by *Roſinantes* of this deſcription; and, by a tranſlation, not uncommon with us, the agent was put for the inſtrument; and *that* at their original introduction, as appears from the following account in *Strafford's Letters*, dated April 1, 1634:—"I cannot omit to mention any new thing that comes up among us, though never ſo trivial. Here is one Captain Bailey; he hath been a ſea-captain, but now lives on the land, about this city, where he tries experiments. He hath erected, according to his ability, ſome *four hackney coaches*, put his men in livery, and appointed them to ſtand at the May pole, in the Strand, giving them inſtructions at what rates to carry men into ſeveral parts of the town, where all day they may be had. Other hackneymen ſeeing this way, they flocked to the ſame place, and perform their journies at the ſame rate. So that ſometimes there is twenty of them together, which diſperſe up and down; that they and others are to be had every where, as watermen are to be had by the water-ſide. Every body is much pleaſed with it. For whereas, before, coaches could not be had but at great rates, now a man may have one much cheaper."—Vol. 1. page 227.

By the above extract, the time of hackney-coaches being introduced, is exactly aſcertained; and, by a letter written a few months ſubſequent, it appears when ſedan chairs (though now degraded from "their pride of place") were firſt eſtabliſhed.

"Here is alſo another project for carrying people up and down in cloſe chairs, for the ſole doing whereof, Sir Sander Duncombe, a traveller, now a penſioner, hath obtained a patent from the king, and hath forty or fifty making ready for uſe."—*Strafford's Letters*, vol. 1. p. 336.

The additions to your former account of the late Marquis of Exeter are incorrect. No daughter is living by the firſt Lady Exeter, as ſaid to be married to John Chaplin, Eſq. of Blakeny; that gentleman married a Miſs Taylor. The eldeſt daughter of the marquis is now in her thirteenth year. His ſecond lady's maiden name was Hoggins. The year in which I was elected a Fellow, he was one of the Council, but was never Vice-Preſident of the Society of Antiquaries.

*Stamford.* O. G. G.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE Reply of *G*, in laſt month's Magazine, reſpecting the uſe of ſubſtantives as adjectives, is certainly worthy of attention; but, I truſt, the queſtion in diſpute may be ſettled, to his ſatisfaction, without treſpaſſing much more upon your indulgence, or the reader's attention.

It is aſſerted by *G*, in his firſt letter, *that none of our grammarians had noticed, that ſubſtantives were ſometimes uſed as adjectives, and prefixed to other ſubſtantives.* To this aſſertion, I particularly replied, and referred *G.* to L. Murray's Grammar, for ſeveral inſtances of ſubſtantives being ſo applied. The anſwer of *G.* in his laſt letter, is, that *all* the examples adduced by me, do not come to the point. Now this remark admits that *ſome* of L. Murray's examples do prove that ſubſtantives are ſometimes uſed as adjectives: *and this was the point in queſtion.* It is thus admitted by *G.* that, at leaſt, one Engliſh Grammar ſhews what he had before aſſerted as his opinion that no Engliſh grammarian exhibited. Whether *all* L. Murray's examples are appoſite, or not, has nothing to do with the queſtion.

I may further remark, that all the inſtances adduced by *G*, whether with or without the hyphen, are examples of ſubſtantives put adjectively: "brick-houſe," and "brick houſe," are alike inſtances of the word *brick* being uſed as an adjective. I think alſo, that a "gold watch" is as proper an expreſſion, as a "ſilver watch," a "braſs

a "braſs lock, an "iron kettle," or a "ſtone ciſtern."

To conclude.—The ſimple and regular ſtate of this ſubject, reſpecting ſubſtantives being uſed as adjectives, ſeems to be the following:—Subſtantives are often uſed as adjectives. In this caſe, the adjective is ſometimes literally unconnected with the ſubſtantive; ſometimes connected with it by a hyphen; and ſometimes perfectly joined to it, ſo as to make the two words coaleſce. The total ſeparation is proper, when either of the words is long, or when they cannot be eaſily pronounced together: the hyphen is uſed, when both the words are ſhort, or are readily pronounced as one word: the words coaleſce, when they are readily pronounced together, when their aſſociation has been long eſtabliſhed, and when they are in familiar uſe. Theſe ſeem to be the true diſtinctions on the ſubject under conſideration. As the words, in every caſe, are uſed adjectively, the uſe of the hyphen, or the omiſſion of it, can have no effect in determining their ſubſtantive or their adjective nature.

It ſhould be obſerved that, according to the above diſtinctions, the printer has improperly placed hyphens between the words, at page 166 of the 9th edition of L. Murray's Grammar. I remain, &c.

*Hitchin.* P.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## COLIANA.

*Conſiſting of* SELECTIONS *of the curious* MS. *bequeathed by the late* MR. COLE *to the* BRITISH MUSEUM *and lately opened.*

### WINCHESTER.

IN the time of Edward I, there were no leſs than forty-four churches and chapels in Wincheſter; in the time of Henry VI, ſeventeen were ſuffered to fall down; and they ſeem to have been reduced to about thirty-five in the time of Henry VIII. Biſhop Fox ſuppreſſed ſeveral of the churches then remaining between 1502 and 1528, uniting them to others, "to make an honeſt lyving unto the incumbent" as Leland ſays. They ſeem then to have been reduced to about fifteen. Since 1534, ſix churches have been demoliſhed; inſomuch that there remain at this time, 1734, only eight in the city and ſuburbs; viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| St. Maurice, | St. Bartholomew, Soca, |
| St. Lawrence, | St. Swithin's, Kingate, |
| St. Peter's, Soca, | St. Michael's in Soca, |
| St. Thomas, | St. John's Curacy. |

### ANSWER *of an old* ABBAT *to his* CONVENT *on the* MONKS *cenſuring a lapſed* BROTHER.

Peccantem damnare cavec: nam labimur omnes;
Aut ſumus, aut fuimus, aut poſſumus eſſe quod hic eſt.

### MARY QUEEN OF FRANCE.

"On March 19, 1745-6, being at Bury, I went into the noble pariſh church of St. Mary, whither the tomb of Henry VIII's ſiſter, Mary queen of France, (afterwards married to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk) was removed from the Conventual church, at the diſſolution of the abbey, together with her body. The monument, which I ſketched in my rough coarſe manner, was placed cloſe to the north-eaſt wall near the high altar of this fine *parochial*, which ſtands but a little to the north of the moſt ſtately conventual church. The tomb is a very plain one, of the altar faſhion, compoſed of ſtone, and covered with a table of grey marble. About fifteen years before I was there, as I was told upon the ſpot, the weſt end of the monument fell in, when ſome people, out of curioſity, going in through the hole with a candle, diſcovered this inſcription on the leaden coffin—

MARIE QVEENE OF FRAVNCE.

W. COLE."

### LETTERS FROM LORD ORFORD TO MR. COLE.

*Strawberry-hill, Oct.* 11, 1774.

"DEAR SIR,

I anſwer your's immediately, as one pays a ſhilling to clench a bargain when one ſuſpects the ſeller. I accept your viſit in the laſt week of this month, and will proſecute you if you do not execute.

I have nothing to ſay about elections, but that I congratulate myſelf every time I feel I have nothing to do with them. By my nephews ſtrange conduct about his boroughs, and by many other reaſons, I doubt whether he is ſo well as he ſeemed to Dr. Barnardiſton. It is a ſubject I do not love to talk on; but I know I tremble every time the bell rings at my gate at an unuſual hour.

Have you ſeen Mr. Granger's Supplement? Methinks it grows diffuſe. I have hinted to him that fewer panegyrics from funeral ſermons would not hurt it.

Adieu,

Your's ever, H. W."

"*Arlington-ſtreet, April* 11, 1775.

I thank you, dear Sir, for your kind letter, and the good account you give of yourſelf; nor can I blame your change

from writing, that is tranſcribing, to reading. Sure you ought to divert yourſelf rather than others; though I ſhould not ſay ſo, if your pen had not confined itſelf to tranſcripts.

I am perfectly well and heed not the weather: though I wiſh the ſeaſons came a little oftner into their own places, inſtead of each others. From November till a fortnight ago, we had warmth that I ſhould often be glad of in ſummer; and ſince we are not ſure of it then, was rejoiced when I could get it. For myſelf, I am a kind of delicate Hercules: and though made of paper, have, by temperance, by uſing as much cold water inwardly and outwardly as I can, and by taking no precautions againſt catching cold, and braving all weathers, become capable of ſuffering by none. My triennial viſitant, the gout, has yielded to the bootikins, and ſtaid with me this laſt time but five weeks in lieu of five months. Stronger men, perhaps, would kill themſelves by my practice; but it has done ſo long with me, I ſhall truſt to it.

I intended writing to you on Gray's Life, if you had not prevented me. I am charmed with it, and prefer it to all the biography I ever ſaw. The ſtyle is excellent, ſimple, unaffected: the method, admirable, artful and judicious. He has *framed* the fragments (as a perſon ſaid) ſo well, that they are fine drawings, if not finiſhed pictures. For my part, I am ſo intereſted in it, that I ſhall certainly read it over and over. I do not find that is likely to be the caſe with many yet. Never was a book, which people pretended to expect ſo much with impatience, leſs devoured, at leaſt in London, where quartos are not of quick digeſtion. Faults are found, I hear, at Eaton, with the Latin poems, for falſe quantities—no matter, they are equal to the Engliſh, and can one ſay more?

At Cambridge, I ſhould think, the book would both offend much and pleaſe; at leaſt, if they are as ſenſible to humour, as to ill humour; and there is orthodoxy enough to waſh down a camel. The Scotch and the reviewers will be ſtill more angry; and the latter have not a ſyllable to pacify them. So they who wait for their deciſions will probably miſs of reading the moſt entertaining book in the world: a puniſhment which they who truſt to ſuch wretched judges deſerve; for who are more contemptible than ſuch judges, but they who pin their faith on them?

In anſwer to you, yourſelf, my good Sir, I ſhall not ſubſcribe to your cenſure of Mr. Maſon, whom I love and admire, and who has ſhewn the greateſt taſte poſſible in the execution of this work. Surely he has *ſaid* enough in gratitude, and *done* far beyond what gratitude could demand. It ſeems delicacy in not expatiating on the legacy; particularizing more gratitude would have leſſened the evidence of friendſhip, and made the juſtice done to Gray's character look more like a debt. He ſpeaks of him in ſlender circumſtances, not as diſtreſſed; and ſo he was, till after the deaths of his parents and aunts, and even then, ſurely, not rich. I think he does ſomewhere ſay, that he meant to be buried with his mother, and not ſpecifying any other place, confirms it. In ſhort, Mr. Maſon ſhall never know your criticiſms. He has a good heart and would feel them, though certainly not appriſed that he could merit them. A man who has ſo called out all his friend's virtues, could not want them himſelf.

I ſhall be much obliged to you for the prints you deſtine for me. The Earl of Cumberland I have and will not rob you of. I wiſh you had been as ſucceſsful with Mr. C—— as with Mr. T—— I mean if you are not yet paid—now is the time, for he has ſold his houſe to the Duke of Marlborough. I ſuppoſe he will not keep his prints long. He changes his purſuits continually and extravagantly; and then ſells to indulge new fancies.

I have had a piece of luck within theſe two days. I have long lamented our having no certain piece written by Anne Boleyn's brother, lord Rochford. I have found a very pretty copy of verſes by him, in the new-publiſhed ſecond volume of the Nugæ Antiquæ, though by miſtake he is called Earl of inſtead of Viſcount Rochford. They are taken from a M.S. twenty-eight years after the author's death, and are much in the manner of Lord Surry's and Sir Thomas Wyats' poems. I ſhould at firſt have doubted if they were not counterfeited, on reading my Noble Authors: but then the blunder of Earl for Viſcount would hardly have been committed. A little modernized and ſoftened in the cadence, they would be very pretty. I have got the reſt of the Digby pictures, but at a very high rate! There is one very large of Sr. Kenelm, his wife and two ſons, in exquiſite preſervation, though the heads of him and his wife are not ſo highly finiſhed as thoſe I have. Yet the boys and draperies are ſo amazing, that together with the ſize, it is certainly the moſt capital miniature in the world. There are a few more, very fine too. I ſhall be hap-

pv to ſhew them to you, whenever you Burnhamize. I mean, before Auguſt, when I propoſe making my dear old blind friend a viſit at Paris. Nothing elſe would carry me thither. I am too old to ſeek diverſions, and too indolent to remove to a diſtance by choice; though not ſo immoveable as you to a much leſs diſtance. Adieu! prav tell me what you hear is ſaid of Gray's Life at Cambridge.

Your's ever, H. W.

# ORIGINAL POETRY.

## THE FATE OF OSWIN; OR LEGEND OF ROSEBERRY.

"AH! why do the walls of the caſtle to-day
No longer reſound with the ſtrains of delight?
And why does the harp of the minſtrel ſo gay
Now reſt in the gloom and the ſtillneſs of night?

"But late as I travers'd theſe vallies along,
How high 'mid the air ſtream'd the banners of joy!
While *the birth of Prince Oſwin*, the boaſt of the ſong,
Gave mirth to each heart, as it beam'd in each eye."

What ſtranger art thou, who, in Cleveland ſo fair,
Of the fate of Prince Oſwin canſt yet be untold?
How an old hoary ſage had foreſhewn, the young heir
By water ſhould die, when but half a year old!

His mother, all eager her offspring to ſave,
To Otneberg* high, with the morn did repair,
Still hoping to reſcue her ſon from the grave,
For well did ſhe know that no water was there.

But how powerleſs and vain is a mortal's deſign,
Oppos'd to that WILL which can never recede:
Who ſhall pull down the bright orb of heaven divine,
And raiſe up a meteor his rays to exceed!

Fatigued, and by ceaſeleſs exertion oppreſt,
At length they arrive near the brow of the hill,
In whoſe ſhade on the moſs, they reſign them to reſt,
Now fearleſs of fate, as unconſcious of ill.

Not long in ſoft ſlumbers the fond mother lay,
Ere arous'd by a dream which dire horrors betide;
But, O God! who can paint her wild grief and diſmay,
When ſhe ſaw her lov'd baby lie drown'd by her ſide!

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On the proud ſteep of Otneberg ſtill may be found
That ſpring which aroſe his ſad doom to complete;
And oft on its verge ſit the villagers round,
In wonder recording the fiat of fate.

For this, do the walls of the caſtle to-day
No longer reſound with the ſtrains of delight;
And for this, does the harp of the bard once ſo gay
Now reſt in the gloom and the ſtillneſs of night.

*London, June,* 1804.

M. H. DALE.

* The ancient name of the well-known lofty mountain, in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, now called Roſeberry.

## INSCRIPTION FOR A SUMMER HOUSE, ORNAMENTED WITH SOME FRAGMENTS BROUGHT FROM THE RUINS OF THE BASTILLE.

YE who, by Fancy led, delight to trace
Each ſcene where Sculpture did her Athens grace;
By Hiſtory's torch illumin'd, who explore
Her time-worn ſteps on Tiber's claſſic ſhore;
Approach, and oft as wakes the generous mind
To virtue and the bliſs of human-kind;
Oft as compaſſion aſks, yet dreads to know,
Baſtille! the ſecrets of thy houſe of woe;
Theſe ſhapeleſs ſtones a tranſport ſhall impart,
Beyond the magic energy of art.
For lo! they tell how Juſtice claims her ſway,
And guilty dungeons open to the day:
Towers, that for ages braved the obſervant ſky,
Whoſe echoes mock'd the captive's hopeleſs ſigh,
Sink at her ſov'reign word to riſe no more:
Let man rejoice, though prieſts and kings deplore.

J. T. R.

ELEGY

## ELEGY WRITTEN IN AUTUMN.

*Optima quæque dies miſeris mortalibus ævi*
*Prima fugit.* VIRG.

NO more the grove in vernal pomp aſpires,
No more the ſhades in wild confuſion riſe;
But ev'ry charm and ev'ry grace retires
To ſofter climates and to calmer ſkies.

Where late Pomona crown'd the feſtal ſhade,
Autumnal floods deform her fair domains;
And where, erewhile, the woodland ſiſters play'd,
The giant form of Deſolation reigns.

So youth declines, when health and ſtrength are flown,
Nor longer Fancy glads this changing ſhore;
When wayward cares uſurp the mental throne,
And Hope, the ſyren, warms the heart no more.

Yet, foe to Paſſion's wild impetuous fires,
Still Virtue's hand ethereal balm aſſigns;
Still, ſoft in ſhades, her radiant fane aſpires,
The firſt, the nobleſt, of ſublunar ſhrines.

Thrice happy thoſe, who tread the favour'd plains,
Where heav'n-deriv'd, her mingling charms deſcend;
Where lov'd Seclusion, gentle wood-nymph, reigns,
The Veſtal's refuge, and the Muſe's friend:

To whom, with nature's faireſt boons endow'd,
'Tis giv'n the charms of pureſt bliſs to ſhare;
To riſe, inſtinctive, o'er a madd'ning crowd,
And ſpurn the ſhackles of low-thoughted care.

O race ethereal! framed for ſofter ſkies,
O can the Muſe their boundleſs worth proclaim;
Or tell what various guardian virtues riſe,
To bleſs their friendſhips, and protect their fame.

For me, withdrawn in bow'rs and glimm'ring glades,
Thus let me, joyous, ſpend my vernal bloom,
Where mazy fountains wind through leafy ſhades,
And quiv'ring lindens yield a ſoft perfume.

Pleas'd, if, beſide ſome haunted ſtream reclin'd,
I mark the groves, my genius plann'd, ariſe;
Or ſong or ſcience lift my careleſs mind
To nobler pleaſures and ſublimer joys.

There may the courſe of changing life be bleſt,
With truth and virtue's pious deeds adorn'd;
And there, inglorious let me ſink to reſt,
By worth applauded, and by friendſhip mourn'd.

COSTWOULDION.

N. B. In the poem entitled SYLVIA'S TOMB (Magazine for May) laſt ſtanza, l. 1, for *there*, read *here*.

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## FROM AULUS GELLIUS, B. xix. C. 11.

Την ψυχην, Αγαθωνα φιλων, ἐπι χειλεσιν ἐσχεν·
Ἠλθε γαρ ἡ τλημων ὡς διαξησομενη.

WHENE'ER I preſs upon my miſtreſs' lip,
And taſte impetuous the mutual kiſs;
When all the ſweetneſs of her breath I ſip,
And unremitting drink the balmy bliſs:
Then my ſick ſoul at home uneaſy feels,
My mouth can ſcarce the roving truant bind;
By love's fierce fire impell'd, it upward ſteals,
In hopes a paſſage through my lips to find.
And ſhould the ſmalleſt portion of delay
Amid our eager tranſports intervene,
The vagrant with me would no longer ſtay,
But ſwiftly in her ſweeter form be ſeen.
A wondrous change! if, when myſelf am dead,
My ſoul ſhould in my miſtreſs live inſtead.

*June* 15, 1804. H. P. J.

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## FABLES BY THE LATE REV. MR. BRUCKNER.

### FABLE I.

*L' Araignée et la Mouche.*

DAME Araignée, un peu coureuſe,
Etoit chez elle de retour,
D'humeur aſſez et reveuſe,
N'ayant dîné de tout le jour;
Quand, à l'endroit où pend ſa couche
Au bout d'un aſſez mince croc,
Soudain ſe fait ſentir un rude choc.
Qui heurte là? C'eſt moi, répond la Mouche
D'un cri perçant d'un ton d'éffroi,
Que voulez vous?—Ah, ma voiſine!
Ne voyez-vous donc pas, comment on m'aſſaſſine?
Venez, courrez, aſſiſtez-moi.
Dame Araignée à la fenétre
Le nez de mettre à l'inſtant,
De voir, non ſans tranſport, dans ſon nid pendillant
La Mouche ſans retour, qui s'accroche, et s'empêtre.
De ce pas on y va,
Ma commère, lui dit-elle,
Sans que quelqu' un m'appelle;
De vos jours precieux je m'occupe dejà,
Or ça, voyons, d'abord par ce licou
Paſſez la tête, juſqu' au cou.
Mais, s'il faut qu'à vos vœux tout de bon je me prête,
Souffrez, de tout ici que j'ordonne à ma tête.
Merci!

Merci! dit l'autre; à mes malheurs
N'inſultez point; ſongez, que de la vie
Je connois les tourmens, je goute les douceurs!
Epargnez-moi, je vous ſupplie,
Et mettez fin à mes frayeurs.
O, s'il vous plait, l'autre replique,
Ceſſez de braire, ou, par Gargantua!
Tenez, je vais vous planter là.
Je n'aime point le pathétique,
Et puis encore vous méfier de moi!
Graces au ſort, je ſuis inſecte,
Qui plus que moi ſur la terre reſpecte
La juſtice, l'honneur, ſur tout la bonne foi.
Tout en tenant ce beau langage,
De ſes longs doigts elle fait rage.
Vous prend la mouche par un bas,
La fait partir d'un croc-en-jambe.
Comm'un oiſon que par la patte on flambe,
Les pieds en l'air, la tête en bas.
Contente enfin, & ſure de ſon fait,
Elle finit par ce beau trait:
Commere, jai beſogne avec plus d'une folle;
Je vous quitte à regret même pour un inſtant.
Reſtez tranquille cependant;
Vous me verrez, ſur ma parole.

*Morale.*

DU charlatan, du faux docteur,
Du ſoi-diſant conſolateur,
Des heritiers fâcheux, des ames baſſes,
De tout eſcroc dont nos diſgrâces
Font tout l'eſpoir et le bonheur,
Le Ciel nous garde!—Araignées maudites,
Se tapiſſant, à l'aiſe, dans leurs gites,
Pour y croquer les innocens,
Ami lecteur, que tous ces gens.

### ON A CHILD,

*(In a country Church-yard in Norfolk.)*

ERE ſin could blight, or ſorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care;
The opening bud to Heaven convey'd,
And bade it bloſſom there.

# MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## MEMOIR *of the* LIEE *of* ALDO MANUCCI, *the* YOUNGER.

THE younger ALDO, the third and laſt in the ſucceſſion of this illuſtrious family of printers, was born on the 13th of February, in the year 1547.

The firſt wiſh of his father's heart was, to bring up his ſon to excel his own eminence and that of the elder Aldo, as a printer and a man of letters. From the boy's earlieſt infancy, Paulo himſelf acted as his preceptor. While a mere child, young ALDO diſcovered an aptneſs and a precocity of genius which aſtoniſhed and delighted his father and all the friends of the family.

When not more than eleven years of age, he publiſhed a collection of *Elegant Phraſes in the Tuſcan and the Latin Languages*, which was received with extraordinary applauſe, and certainly poſſeſſes no common merit. It was twice printed in the year 1558. In the very next year, it was printed a third time. It has gone through many ſubſequent editions, with corrections and improvements. The boy-author was, however, believed to have had much aſſiſtance from his father in the compoſition of this work. In 1559, he aſſiſted his father in correcting a new edition of an Italian tranſlation of *Cicero's Familiar Epiſtles*. In 1561, at the age of fourteen years, he publiſhed an elaborate treatiſe on the *Orthography of the Latin Language*, in which he endeavoured to deduce the principles of correct ſpelling from the authority of inſcriptions and manuſcripts jointly. In 1562, he attended his father at Rome, and inſpected, with eager diligence, the libraries, muſeums, and monuments of antiquity, in that famous metropolis. In a new edition of his orthographical work, in 1566, he inſerted a curious *Eſſay on the Explanation of the Notes of Abbreviation*, occurring in ancient manuſcripts and inſcriptions. In 1575, he was induced to give an *Abridgement* of his treatiſe on the Orthography of the Latin Tongue. An edition of Salluſt, printed by his father, in 1563, was alſo enriched with notes and other additions, by the care of young ALDO.

This diligence and ſucceſs in ſtudy, and the innocence of manners with which they were naturally accompanied, gave to Paulo Manucci the higheſt pride in his conſciouſneſs of having ſuch a ſon. He intruſted to him the management of the printing-eſtabliſhment at Venice: and the young man applied to its buſineſs with admirable ſpirit and perſeverance. He gave, in 1571, an edition of *Velleius Paterculus*, a Roman hiſtorian, not before printed at the Aldine preſs. In 1572, he publiſhed, in Italian, an *Eſſay on the Excellence of the Venetian Conſtitution*, which has been much admired. In 1573, he married Franceſca Lucrezia, a daughter of a Venetian branch of the family of the Giunti, of Florence. In 1574, he ſucceeded, on his father's death, to the entirely

tirely independent management of all the concerns of the Aldine preſs.

But he did not for theſe additional cares in buſineſs, relax the diligence of his private ſtudies. In 1575, he publiſhed a *Selection of Phraſes out of Cicero's Epiſtles, an Abridgement of his Treatiſe on Orthography*, and a ſhort *Diſſertation on Epiſtolary Compoſitions*; all in one volume. Next year he gave to the world, a *Commentary on Horace's Art of Poetry*, and a ſmall volume of great erudition, *De Quæſitis per Epiſtolam*.

His reputation as a man of taſte, eloquence, and critical erudition, was now exceedingly high. He was thought to be a man of a genius too ſublime and ſprightly to be confined to the plodding toils of a grammarian and a printer. He was, therefore, appointed Profeſſor of Polite Literature, and Reader in the Schools of the Chancery, in which young men who were intended for the functions of clerks in the ſervice of the republic, received their education. He wrote, and delivered in public, a fine funeral *Oration* on the death of Bernardo Rottario, ambaſſador at Venice, from the Duke of Savoy, in 1578. In 1581 he gave, under the diſadvantage of a want of good manuſcripts, a new edition of *Cenſorinus*. In 1582, he paid a viſit to Cardinal Charles Borromeo, at Milan; and afterwards, ſaw Torquato Taſſo, then in miſerable and neglected confinement as a lunatic, at Ferrara. In 1583, he completed and publiſhed his edition of the Works of Cicero, in ten volumes, folio. In 1584, he publiſhed, for the uſe of his pupils, a treatiſe in Italian, under the title of the *Perfect Gentleman*. The laſt work which he publiſhed at Venice, was *a Collection of Elegant Latin Phraſes out of the Comedies of Terence*.

In 1585, he accepted an invitation to fill the chair of eloquence at Bologna, then vacant by the death of Carolo Sigonio. His firſt publication, after his entrance into this univerſity, was a *Commentary on Horace's Epode in Praiſe of a Country Life*. He printed that ſame year, a work of higher merits, in the Italian language; namely, an *Account of the Life of Coſmo de' Medici*. This has been praiſed by the beſt judges for its elegance and propriety of compoſition; and it was received very graciouſly by Coſmo's ſon, Duke Francis, who then reigned at Florence.

Francis invited the biographer, who had done ſo much honour to his father's memory, to the Profeſſorſhip of Polite Literature, then vacant in the Univerſity of Piſa. The pecuniary conditions of this offer were ſo advantageous, that ALDO was induced to accept it. In April, 1587, he went from Bologna to enter upon his new appointment. After a ſhort viſit to Florence, he had arrived at Piſa on the 4th of May. At Piſa, he was promoted to the degree of doctor in laws. He pronounced a noble funeral oration on the death of his patron, Duke Francis, at Piſa, on the 20th of November, 1587. He was, about the ſame time, admitted a member of the Academy of Florence, and had the honour of delivering an eloquent diſcourſe *On the Nature of Poetry*, in the hall of the Medicis, at Florence, on the 28th day of February, 1588. In the vacation from the duties of his Profeſſorſhip, in the following harveſt, he went to Lucca, to procure materials for a life of the famous Caſtruccio Caſtracani, who had been, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, prince, or tyrant, of that city and the ſurrounding territory.

About the time when he left Bologna for Piſa, he had been invited to fill the Profeſſorſhip juſt then left vacant by the death of the famous Ant. Muret. Though he declined the invitation, he was, nevertheleſs, choſen to the Profeſſorſhip. It was kept open for his acceptance, and the ſolicitations were renewed to him. At length, after two years ſtay at Piſa, he yielded to the requeſt of Pope Sixtus V. and repaired to Rome. Very ſoon after his arrival, he publiſhed two ſmall treatiſes, *On the Politics of Cicero* and *On the Villa of Pliny*. Intending to ſpend the reſt of his life in this capital, he, at an inconvenient expence, had his whole library removed to it from Venice. He had apartments aſſigned to him in the Vatican, and a table kept for him at the pope's expence.

At Rome, he publiſhed his *Hiſtory of Caſtruccio Caſtracani, of Lucca*; a work which is highly praiſed by De Thou. Even after the death of Sixtus V. Aldo ſtill continued to enjoy his former emoluments at Rome. On the acceſſion of Clement VIII. he was appointed to the direction of the preſs of the Vatican.

In 1592, Aldo publiſhed a volume of his Familiar Letters. Theſe are repreſented, by the beſt critics, as models of purity and elegance of expreſſion, and as written with remarkable modeſty wherever the author has occaſion to ſpeak of himſelf in them.

From this time he added nothing to his former publications, except a dedication,



which

which he prefixed to a diſcourſe of one of his deceaſed friends. His public lectures, and the attention he was obliged to give to the Vatican preſs, occupied, for the laſt five years of his life, almoſt all that part of his time which he did not ſpend in ſocial converſe and other agreeable relaxations. Not but that he ſtill cheriſhed deſigns of greater literary atchievements than he had yet accompliſhed. He meditated a new edition of the *Works of Plautus*, in which the text ſhould be accurately reviſed, and illuſtrated with a ſuitable commentary. He had alſo conceived the plan of a General Hiſtory, with a full and accurate Topographical Deſcription of Italy. And he intended to have given the Life of Caſtruccio Caſtracani much more at length, than in the ſhort narrative of it, which he actually publiſhed.

He died on the 28th of October, 1597, at the age of fifty years, eight months, and twenty-two days, in the tenth year of his reſidence at Rome. He had by his wife a daughter and ſeveral other children, who all died young. In him thus ended the race of the ALDI, whoſe names and publications are ſtill the glory of the typographical art. His library appears to have been ſold, after his deceaſe, for the benefit of his creditors. If leſs diligent and accurate as a printer than his father and grandfather, he muſt, however, be owned to have had larger views of ſcience and literature, and a more vigorous, bold, and comprehenſive genius for original compoſition. He is ſaid to have been, in the latter part of his life, ſomewhat too fond of convivial enjoyments.

After his death, Twenty-five Diſcourſes, by him, on the Hiſtory of the Second Carthaginian War in Livy, were printed by William Faciotto, and publiſhed in the year 1601. He is ſaid by ſome to have had an ugly countenance in his old age: but this does not appear from the repreſentations of him which have been preſerved.

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## MEMOIR *of* GOTTFRIED HERDER.

JOHN GOTTFRIED HERDER was born in 1741, in a ſmall town of Pruſſia, and was originally intended by his relatives for the profeſſion of a ſurgeon. In Germany this profeſſion requires a toilſome noviciate, to which he ſubmitted, and thus acquired that knowledge of phyſiology, of which he afterwards made ſuch a uſeful application. A ſecret voice, however, called him to enter upon a different career; the inſtinct of his genius impelling him towards his true deſtination, he embraced the clerical profeſſion.

It is well known, that in the north of Germany the inſtitutions devoted to the preparation of miniſters for the ſacred functions, are extremely favourable to the ſtudies of thoſe young men, to whom fortune has been ſparing of her gifts, but who feel themſelves filled by nature with more aſpiring hopes. They have more than once preſerved to the republic of letters men whom circumſtances ſeemed to have condemned to an obſcure exiſtence. Of this, Herder furniſhes an example.

His ſucceſs was rapid, for ſcarcely had he finiſhed his ſtudies when he was invited to Bückeburg, by the Count of Schauenburg, to officiate as miniſter, and to be a member of the conſiſtory of the eccleſiaſtical council. Here he had the firſt opportunity of diſtinguiſhing himſelf as an orator and a writer. In a ſhort time he acquired deſerved celebrity, and the Duke of Saxe Weimar, who by collecting at his court the moſt eminent literati of Germany, has made it, in ſome meaſure, the focus of knowledge and the tribunal of taſte, invited Herder to his capital, conferring upon him, in 1774, the offices of firſt preacher to the court and eccleſiaſtical counſellor. He afterwards raiſed him to the dignity of Vice-Preſident of the Conſiſtory of Weimar, which he held till his death.

Thus enjoying a perfect and tranquil independence, living in the ſociety of men ſuch as Göthe, Schiller, and Wieland, in the epoch of the moſt rapid progreſs of German literature, and on the ſpot moſt favourable for obſerving it, inured to habits of perſevering labour and profound meditation, Herder exerciſed a powerful influence over the ideas and taſte of his countrymen. By his productions he equally enriched divinity, hiſtory, philoſophy, and the ſciences.

His theological works, his ſermons full of ſublimity and of ſimple and unaffected piety, are entirely free from the ſpirit of intolerance; he endeavoured to render religion beloved by making it known; he repreſented it as the moral inſtructor of man, the medium of attaining perfection, his guide in the uncertainties, and his conſolation in the misfortunes of life. His Dialogue on the Exiſtence of God combines cloſe and ſound reaſoning with a mild and noble eloquence. The Academy of Berlin crowned many of his works, in the public competitions on philoſophic queſtions; and, perhaps, no author ever received more academical ho

nours of that kind. Among the memoirs which obtained him ſuch honourable diſtinction, that on the Origin of Language deſerves particularly to be mentioned. It is a memoir abounding in learned obſervations and novel opinions, and throws a valuable light on certain laws of the intellectual faculties of man, not ſufficiently developed.

The principal traits which characteriſe Herder's philoſophy are, a ſtriking exemption from the ſpirit of ſyſtem, a method which invariably grounds the philoſophic ſciences on the ſtudy of nature and the knowledge of hiſtory; a marked deſire to make its reſults always accord with the ideas deareſt to morality, and moſt honourable to human nature.

Witneſſing the excluſive and exaggerated enthuſiaſm excited in a great number of ardent minds by Kant's doctrine, together with the extravagant pretenſions aſſerted by the diſciples of the Profeſſor of Königſberg, Herder conſidered it his duty to warn the youth of Germany againſt this kind of fanaticiſm, and in his *Metacritik*, he refuted the new ſyſtem in a manner equally temperate and judicious.

Herder poſſeſſed a mind too elevated, and opinions too independent, to become the inſtrument of a party; but he had too much moderation and good ſenſe to attack with aſperity the writers themſelves, who pretended to exerciſe deſpotic ſway in literature, as in philoſophy. It muſt, however, be acknowledged, that the reſiſtance oppoſed by him to the prevailing ſect, rendered part of his countrymen unwilling to do juſtice to his merit.

His *Ideas of a Philoſophic Hiſtory of Mankind*, would be ſufficient to inſure Herder's claim to glory. The deſign of that work is grand, its execution rich and elegant, though, perhaps, not quite perfect in its details. He conſiders the human ſpecies relatively to the abode which has been aſſigned it, the deſtination appointed for it, to the phyſical or moral cauſes which retard or accelerate its development; and, laſtly, to the general ſyſtem of the univerſe. All the reſults to which his compariſons lead him, tend to ſtrengthen the cauſe of virtue, and to confirm the dignity of human nature.

The ſame object dictated his Letters *zur Bedförderung der Humanität.* They were deſigned to cultivate and exerciſe in the mind of the reader, by a happy choice of pictures, a taſte for the true and the beautiful; to unite cloſely the enthuſiaſm in favour of moral virtue or what is good, with impreſſions produced by works of taſte and the imagination. He conceived, that the ſimultaneous cultivation of theſe different faculties, and their conſtant harmony, were eſſentially connected with the nature and deſtination of man; and this idea, which inceſſantly occupied his mind, is expreſſed, in his way, in the title to theſe letters.

The venerable monuments of Hebrew poeſy found in Herder an able interpreter and a learned commentator. In a critical diſſertation on Greek epigram, he characteriſed that ſpecies of compoſition with equal ſagacity and taſte. He ſucceſsfully imitated ſeveral of thoſe productions in the German language, which he likewiſe enriched with a collection of popular ballads and ſongs, tranſlated from the ancient Scotch, Engliſh, Spaniſh, &c.

His *Adraſtea*, the laſt of his works, in the publication of which he was ſo unfortunately interrupted, contained a general ſurvey of the literature and philoſophy of the laſt century. What eminently diſtinguiſhes all the productions of the pen of this writer, is an invariably noble character of thought and expreſſion; a lively and brilliant imagination; eaſe, copiouſneſs, variety, and colouring. He has, perhaps with juſtice, been reproached with diffuſeneſs; with too great a profuſion of figures, and too little ſeverity in the ſelection of forms and turns.

But nothing ſheds ſo much honour and luſtre over Herders's literary career, as the moral deſign with which he was conſtantly actuated, that love of virtue apparent in his moſt trifling pieces. If praiſe be due to thoſe who have cultivated literature with ſucceſs, how much more do they deſerve it, who have recalled letters to their true and ſublime deſtination! The whole life of this friend of mankind was animated with the ſame ſpirit. His heart was ever open to the unfortunate: his morals were pure; his manners affable. Friendſhip had embelliſhed his life, and tears of gratitude have flowed upon his tomb.



*Extracts*

# *Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.*

### CAMPHOR.

IN a curious little book, intitled "*Joh. Jonſtoni Thaumatographia Naturalis,*" is the following paſſage, on the properties of Camphor, which ſhews that a lady of conſiderable notoriety did not make uſe of this fanciful charm againſt pleaſure, without conſiderable weight of learned authority at leaſt. "Odor illius repugnat veneri, pota imo attacta genituram extinguit. Quia vero fertur ad caput, ſi rapuerit ſecum *frigidos humores*, et gignere poteſt ſomnum, et homines, antequam ſeneſcant, canos reddere. Experimento didici, inquit Garzias ab Horto, in oculorum inflammationibus nivis frigiditatem retuliſſe."

### VOLTAIRE.

At the rehearſal of one of M. de Voltaire's tragedies, Mr. Cramer, bookſeller at Geneva (and Voltaire's own immediate publiſher) was finiſhing his part, which was to end with ſome dying ſentences; when Voltaire, all deſpotic over thoſe he thought his dependants, cried aloud, "Cramer, you lived like a prince for the four preceding acts, but at the fifth you die like a bookſeller." Dr. Tronchin, (the Boerhaave of his age) being preſent, could not help in kindneſs interfering; adding withal, "Why, Mons. de Voltaire, can you expect to have gentlemen be at the expence of dreſſes and the fatigue of getting ſuch long parts, if you thus continue to upbraid them? On the contrary, I think they all deſerve the greateſt encouragement at your hands; and as to my friend Cramer, I declare, that as far as I am a judge, he dies with the ſame dignity that he lived." Voltaire, who deteſted advice or information from an inferior (for an author was, in his eye, beyond even an Æſculapius, were he living) made this cool reply; "Prythee, Doctor, when you have got kings to kill, kill them your own way; let me kill mine as I pleaſe."

### ALEXANDER GILL, B.D.

He was an uſher in St. Paul's ſchool, under his father, and cenſured in the Star-chamber, for ſaying in Trinity College, that "our king is fitter to ſtand in a Cheapſide ſhop with an apron before him and ſay, what lack you? than to govern the kingdom:"—and that the Duke was gone down to hell to meet king James there. Alſo, for drinking a health to Felton, ſaying "that he was ſorry he had deprived him of the opportunity of committing that brave action." His cenſure was, to be degraded from his miniſtries and his degrees taken away; to loſe one ear at London, and the other at Oxford, and to be fined 2000l. Sir Joſeph Meade in a letter to Sir Martin Stuteville, dated Chriſt College, November 15, 1628, ſays; "Gill is degraded, but for the fine and corporal puniſhment, there is obtained a mitigation of the firſt, and a full remiſſion of the latter, upon old Mr. Gill the father's petition to his Majeſty, which my Lord of London ſeconded for his *coat's ſake* and love to his father."

### SELDEN'S HISTORY OF TYTHES.

The learned Thomas Baker, of St. John's College, Cambridge, wrote upon his copy of this book, in the title page, "Mr. Langbaine being conſulted by ſome what might be ſaid for the civil right of tythes, anſwered them by ſending them to this hiſtory: and truly his reſolution was not amiſs, for, if I miſtake not, Selden has ſaid more for the civil right, than all the many anſwers that were made to him." Chriſtopher Elderfield's Civil Right of Tythes is alſo a very well written book.

### WILLIAM PRYNNE.

In his "True and perfect Narrative of what was acted and ſpoken by him and other ſecluded Members" (anno 1659) is a curious account of his buſtling to regain his ſeat, in the parliament houſe, againſt the Rump, in 1659. At p. 54, in his prophetic dream of Oliver's death, and his converſation with him and advice to him; at p. 64, he ſays "Mr. Prynne having neither wife nor child to provide for, not much to care for, and never yet deſiring any new office, advancement or employment in this preſent world, nor receiving the leaſt reward for all his faithful public ſervices, nor recompence for his manifold loſſes, ſufferings and expences for the public, to whom he hath ever been a faithful unmercenary ſervant," &c. In 1645, he was engaged in a controverſy with that choice ſpirit John Lilburne, who, at p. 20, of the "Copy of a Letter from John Lilburn to a friend," thus treats him—"Now, I ſay, for Will. Prin, the lawyer, but rather the grand lyar, that would be thought one of the wiſeſt men in the world, though indeed he be one of the arranteſt fools and ideots," &c.

### JOHN LOCKE.

My Lady Maſham, in a letter to Mr. Laughton, dated from Oates, November

8, 1704, gives this very intereſting account of the death of this great man. "You will not perhaps diſlike to know that the laſt ſcene of Mr. Locke's life was no leſs admirable than any thing elſe in him. All the faculties of his mind were perfect to the laſt; but his weakneſs, of which only he died, made ſuch gradual and viſible advances, that few people, I think, do ſo ſenſibly ſee death approach them, as he did. During all which time no one could obſerve the leaſt alteration in his humour; always chearful, converſible, civil to the laſt day, thoughtful of all the concerns of his friends, and omitting no fit occaſion of giving chriſtian advice to all about him. In ſhort, his death was like his life, truly pious, yet natural, eaſy and unaffected; nor can time, I think, ever produce a more eminent example of reaſon and religion than he was, living and dying."

*Original Letter from Mr. Addiſon, while on his Travels, to a Gentleman unknown; from the Original in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford.*

"DEAR SIR,

I hope this will find you ſafe at Geneva, and that the adventure of the Rivulet which you have ſo well celebrated in your laſt, has bin the worſt you have met with in your journey thither. I can't but envy your being among the Alps, where you may ſee froſt and ſnow in the dog-days. We are here quite burn't up, and are at leaſt ten degrees nearer the ſun than when you left us. I am very well ſatisfied 'twas in Auguſt that Virgil wrote his "O quis me gelidis ſub montibus Hæmi, &c." Our days, at preſent, like thoſe in the firſt chapter of Geneſis, conſiſt only of the evening and the morning, for the Roman noons are as ſilent as the midnights of other countrys. But among all theſe inconveniences, the greateſt I ſuffer is from your departure, which is more afflicting to me than the Caniculi. I am forced, for want of better company, to converſe moſtly with pictures, ſtatues, and medals: for you muſt know I deal very much in ancient coins, and can count out a ſum in *ſeſterces* with as much eaſe as in pounds ſterling. I am a great critic in ruſt, and can tell you the age of it at firſt ſight. I am only in ſome danger of loſing my acquaintance with our Engliſh money, for at preſent, I am much more uſed to the Roman.

If you glean up any of our country news, be ſo kind as to forward it this way. Pray give Mr. Daſhwood's and my very humble ſervice to Sir Thomas Alſton, and accept of the ſame yourſelf from, Dear Sir,

Your moſt affectionate humble Servant,

J. ADDISON.

# PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

MEMOIR *on the* OBSERVATIONS *which it is of importance to make on the* TIDES *in the different* PORTS *of the* REPUBLIC *read in the* SITTING *of the 26th* FLOREAL, YEAR XI. (*May* 16, 1803.)

(*Concluded from Vol. XVII. Page* 564.

YOUR committee is of opinion—1ſt, that the obſervations ought to be multiplied as much as poſſible—2d, that it is highly requiſite to obſerve all the circumſtances of the tides on the days of the ſyzygies and of the quadratures, as likewiſe, on the three days which follow thoſe phaſes; and—3d, the obſervators ought to keep a journal of their obſervations. This journal ought to be circumſtantial enough to facilitate the analyſis, the comparison, and the diſcuſſion of the obſervations. The form of them is not ſo very material; but your commiſſioners are of opinion that tables diſtributed into columns, in the manner hereafter mentioned, would be not improper.

At the head of the page of each month, ſhould be ſet down the true time of the phaſes of the moon, reduced to the meridian of the place.

The firſt column ſhould contain the day of the month; the ſecond the true time of the paſſage of the moon to the meridian of the place, in hours and minutes; in the third ſhould be marked the true time of high water; in the fourth, the height of the water, in metre and decimals of metre; in the fifth, the true time of low water; and in the ſixth, the degree deſignated by the ſcale at the preciſe time of low water.

A ſeventh column ſhould contain the apparent diameter of the ſun at the time of high water; an eighth, the declination of the ſun at the ſame inſtant, in degrees and minutes only. And laſtly, the ninth and the tenth columns ſhould contain, one

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the apparent diameter of the moon at the inſtant of high water, and the other the declination of the moon, at the ſame inſtant, expreſſed in degrees and minutes only: or it might be ſufficient to fill up theſe four laſt columns with obſervations of the tides, on the days of the ſyzygies, of the quadratures and of the three following days.

To theſe ten principal columns it would be adviſeable to add a column of particular remarks and obſervations, in which may be noted the ſtate of the atmoſphere, eſpecially the direction of the wind and its momentum or force, during the continuance of the flood and ebb; the direction of the tide might be likewiſe ſet down, when riſing and falling. Although it does not appear indiſpenſable to keep an account of the height of the barometer and of the degree of the thermometer; it would, however, be of ſervice were the obſervators to note down, whenever they can, theſe two elements in their journal of obſervations.

The primary object of the obſervators ſhould be to eſtabliſh a *metrical ſcale of the tides*. Each individual ſhould chooſe in his own neighbourhood, a ſituation the moſt convenient and acceſſible; above all, care ſhould be taken, that the zero of the ſcale ſhould never be left dry, even in the loweſt tides.

Your commiſſioners are of opinion, that, in the maritime departments, the place of obſervation ought to be out of the limits of the port, in order to avoid the embarraſſments inſeparable from great commercial movements and operations; and to ſecure a communication with the place during the night. They likewiſe think, that, in general, the exterior of the port is more proper than the interior, to procure good obſervations; in conſequence, they propoſe that at Breſt, the metrical ſcale ſhould be eſtabliſhed in the roads or outer harbour, near to the obſervatory, and that the obſervations be included among the functions of the director or ſub-director of the obſervatory.

In places where the tides riſe to ſuch a height, that veſſels of the firſt magnitude may paſs, without danger, through paſſages that were dry ſome hours before, as is the caſe at St. Maloes, and at Granville, it will not be always eaſy to procure a ſcale proper to mark down high and low water. In this caſe, the obſervator ſhould ſet apart two portions of the ſcale, one to aſcertain the time of high water, and the other of low water; and by taking an accurate level, he ſhould determine how far the zero of the firſt ſcale is elevated above the zero of the ſecond. This laſt method is highly advantageous, and is even indiſpenſable in ſituations where the ſea leaves a large tract of dry land.

The obſervators ſhould uſe their beſt endeavours that the ſcales may be fixed and permanent: of courſe, they ſhould eſtabliſh them upon the jetties, or on particular points of the fortifications, and in caſe of neceſſity upon rocks: they ſhould take care to ſhelter them as much as poſſible, in order that the great ſwelling and foam of the ſea, in certain caſes, may not prove detrimental to the preciſion of the obſervations and render them too incommodious.

The obſervations made in the years 1701 and 1702, by M. Braert, furniſh a commodious apparatus, made uſe of by that profeſſor, to diminiſh the effect of the oſcillations; and which apparatus has been ſince uſed at Breſt in the later obſervations that have been before alluded to. This apparatus conſiſts of a ſquare pipe formed of four plates or pieces open at the bottom, and ſhut at the top by a cover or lid, pierced through with a hole in the middle. This pipe was placed vertically, ſtrongly held together and built round with a turret, to ſhelter the obſervator, and to enable him to make his obſervations with perſonal convenience and eaſe. In the inſide of the pipe was a *flotteur*, or a ſpecies of piſton, very light, ſurmounted with a long thin light ſtalk, made of wood, or of a piece of metal that proceeded from the pipe, and marked by its diviſions the height of the tide above a certain fixed term. It is evident that the pipe might likewiſe be ſurmounted with a vertical plate, or piece of metal, whitened and properly divided, and ſo to mark the height of the tides on this plate, by the extremity of the ſtock; or a crayon might be adapted to the extremity, which would trace the aſcenſion of the water upon the metal, and would furniſh the means wherewith to aſcertain the height of the tide, in the abſence of the obſervator. However, your commiſſioners abandon theſe details to the induſtry of the obſervators; as the only eſſential condition is accuracy; nothing elſe is difficult.

It would be deſirable that metrical ſcales for aſcertaining the tides, ſhould be eſtabliſhed in all the ports; they would, beſides, be uſeful for other objects of maritime ſervice; but as we are not to expect that this can be executed wherever it may be neceſſary, or, at leaſt, with all the wiſhed-for promptitude, your commiſſioners

ers are of opinion that theſe eſtabliſhments are abſolutely neceſſary in the principal ports, ſuch as at Breſt, at L'Orient, at St. Maloes, at Cherburg, at Havre, at Dunkirk and at Fluſhing. They obſerve, moreover, that there are many places where the obſervations here alluded to, might be eaſily made and without any expence, namely thoſe where the ſtate maintains keepers or guardians of jetties, fires, ſignal-houſes, &c. for the ſecurity of navigation, as at Boucaud, at Cordouan, at the towers of Chaſſiron, and La Baleine, at Le Pilier, on divers points of the coaſts of Brittany, at Granville, at Cherbourg, at Dieppe, &c. Thoſe guardians might eaſily be trained to perform the moſt material parts of the obſervations, by the profeſſors of navigation, in the ports where there are any eſtabliſhed, and in the other places by other perſons, who would at once acquit themſelves of a duty and a pleaſure.

The preciſe time of high water is an eſſential point to determine; it becomes neceſſary, therefore, that the obſervators be thoroughly well informed as to the real time of the day. In places, as at Breſt, where there is an obſervatory, this may be eaſily done; but in the other parts, the true time muſt be determined by correſponding heights, taken with an octant, or with a ſextant, or with a circle of reflection by means of an artificial horizon; and in defect of an artificial horizon, made for the purpoſe, the obſervator may make uſe of the reflection of water, taking care to ſecure the veſſel from the action of the wind.

To aſcertain more correctly the exact moment of high water, about half an hour before the ſame, the periods at which the ſea will anſwer to different diviſions of the ſcale, ſhould be noticed, and likewiſe, when the water is falling, the periods when it arrives at the ſame diviſions: then the half of the interval of time contained between the two correſponding obſervations, will indicate the time of high water, agreeably to the above two obſervations. The ſame method being obſerved for every pair of correſponding obſervations, and taking a medium or average from all the reſults, the time of high water may be ſettled with all the preciſion that can be deſired.

The exact time of low water, that is to ſay, when it diſcontinues falling, is, in like manner, an object of importance to determine: to effect this, recourſe ſhould be had, likewiſe, to correſponding obſervations. Of courſe, about half an hour before low water, the obſervator ſhould note down the time when the water ſucceſſively arrives at different diviſions of the ſcale, and at the return, ſhould likewiſe mark the time when the water reaches the ſame diviſions; from whence he may fix upon the exact time of low water.

In places where the conveniences, here referred to, cannot be had, it may nevertheleſs be poſſible to make uſeful obſervations. To obtain the true time, it will be ſufficient to trace a meridian, by which to regulate a common watch. The ſea-weeds and the fleeces of foam which the ſea leaves every tide on the coaſts, while it is retiring, correctly mark the place to which it has aſcended, and it only remains to determine the inſtant when it has arrived at this height. For this purpoſe, about half an hour before high water, it would be barely neceſſary to plant certain piquets on that ſpot of the beach where the flood terminates, and to note the time; and likewiſe, when the water is falling, to obſerve by the watch, the periods when the tide ſucceſſively arrives at the ſame marks; which will furniſh the means of aſcertaining the time of high water, with tolerable preciſion. The ſame means may be reſorted to, to determine the exact time of low water.

Theſe laſt obſervations do not immediately furniſh the abſolute height of the tides; but having marked on the ſhore the place to which the ſea has riſen, and that to which it has fallen, it will be eaſy to find its total elevation, by taking a level; an operation which may even be poſtponed to another time, when the marks are permanent and diſtinct. If the obſervations are made regularly in the ſame place, ſome large ſtones might be fixed, permanently, on the ſhore, and, once for all, their difference might be tranſported by the level to an adjacent rock; and thus there would be formed, even on the declivity of the ſhore, a very exact ſcale, the parts of which would be very large. It is an obſerved fact that the declivity of ſandy coaſts, waſhed by the ſea, is pretty uniform, and the variations on different ſhores are not conſiderable. If preference be not given to the buildings already conſtructed, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing ſcales of the tides, we ſhould incline to ſuch ſcales as follow the declivity of the coaſt, in preference to vertical ſcales: their conſtruction would be much leſs expenſive, and their uſe more convenient. When they follow exactly the natural inclination of the coaſt, the ſea there will be very gentle, and the obſervations more accurate

curate and eaſier. Certain fragments of ſtone, placed permanently, and the level being once taken, would be all the expence required.

It would be likewiſe of importance to multiply the obſervations of the tides, in different parts of the globe, in the colonies, in ſeveral points of the large iſlands, in the Archipelagos and the different ſtreights which they form. It is well known that in certain regions of the globe, only one flux and one re-flux is obſerved in the twenty four hours, in lieu of two, according to the general law. It is, likewiſe, aſcertained that there have been often ſeen, even on our own coaſts, a riſing of the tide, then a ſtoppage of its courſe, and even for ſome time a falling, and then a riſing again and reſuming of the ordinary courſe. All theſe facts do not appear to have been obſerved with the neceſſary care, and it is much to be deſired that they ſhould be ſo. In many places the currents of the ſea have a periodical movement, which is the reſult of the ſurrounding poſitions and obſtacles; this is proved by the multitude of iſlands ſituated to the weſt of Scotland, in the Archipelagos of India, &c. To form a certain judgment on all theſe important objects, good obſervations are requiſite; and moreover, an exact deſcription of the figure, the ſituation and the extent of the adjacent coaſts, as, likewiſe, a knowledge of all the local circumſtances. It is much to be wiſhed, that theſe obſervations, from which navigation muſt derive the moſt conſiderable advantages, ſhould make part of the inſtructions which the miniſter may give to navigators, and to ſuch of the different agents of government employed in the colonies, as have a particular relation to the marine and to the ſciences.

Your commiſſioners are, likewiſe, of opinion, that it would be of importance to make good obſervations of the tides in ſuch parts of the courſes of rivers as are ſubject to their inſpection, to determine with preciſion the extent of the flood, as well in the ſyzygies as in the quadratures, and its rapidity, as, likewiſe, that of the ebb, in the different ſtates of the river. Accurate information on all theſe points would be not only uſeful to navigation and to the knowledge of the tides, but would likewiſe furniſh important lights for the accompliſhment of the purpoſes, for which the engineers are appointed, as well for the amelioration of rivers, as for other different objects of public ſervice.

Theſe inſtructions have appeared ſufficient to your commiſſioners, and the more ſo, as it may be expedient to abandon the other details to the ſagacity and abilities of the perſons that ſhall be appointed to ſuperintend or to make the obſervations. They judge, in conſequence, that if the above plan ſhould obtain the approbation of the claſs, that no means within the power and diſpoſition of the claſs will be left unemployed in order to ſecure the execution of it.

Your commiſſioners are of opinion that the principal means of execution would be —1ſt, to addreſs a copy of the preſent Memoir to the Miniſter of the Marine and Colonies, inviting him to iſſue out his orders to the profeſſors of navigation at the ports, as alſo the engineers of maritime labours that are under his orders, to ſuperintend or make the obſervations that are here treated of: as, likewiſe, to give orders in the ports, eſpecially at Breſt, at L'Orient, at St. Maloes, at Cherbourg, at Havre, at Dunkirk and at Fluſhing, to provide the neceſſary materials and to facilitate the labours of the obſervators; and—2d, to addreſs a ſimilar copy to the miniſter of the interior, and to invite him to give analogous orders to the engineers that are immediately under his controul, in the cities and adjacent places, where ſuch obſervations may be made.

*At the Louvre, 26 Floreal Year* 11.

Signed, LA PLACE,
ROCHION and P. LEVEQUE.

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## VACCINE POCK INSTITUTION.

On Monday, April 30, ult. there was a moſt reſpectable and agreeable annual meeting of the governors of the original Vaccine Pock Inſtitution, No. 44, Broad-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare, eſtabliſhed January, 1800. Before dinner, the earl of Cholmondeley, the Preſident, being in the Chair, the continuation of the Report was read of the inveſtigation of the laws of agency of the Vaccine Pock Matter, and of the Practice and Proceedings of the Inſtitution, as written by the Phyſicians, Drs. Pearſon, Nihell, and Nelſon. The neceſſity of ſuch inquiries will be underſtood by all who are aware how little was known on the firſt promulgation of the Cow Pock Inoculation in 1798, and, of courſe, how many errors muſt have been committed in the ſubſequent practice. The rude ſtate in the firſt, third, or fourth years, is clearly expoſed by the Report publiſhed in a former year, and is again expoſed by the numerous additional facts related in the one read the other day.

Among other Reſolutions were,

1. That the thanks of this meeting be given

given to Drs. Pearſon, Nihell, and Nelſon, for their able Report.

2. That this report be printed under their direction.

3. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the whole of the medical eſtabliſhment for their gratuitous* ſervices.

Till the Report be printed, it may be intereſting to our readers to lay before them an extract, relating to the effect of the new Inoculation, in diminiſhing the mortality of the Small Pox; concerning which, ſuch contrary ſtatements have been publiſhed by perſons either unacquainted with the facts, or from motives of ſelf-intereſt.

One of the objects of this Inſtitution has been to furniſh inſtructions for the Vaccine Practice, and this has been done, by ſhewing patients to viſitors and ſtudents, as well as by public lectures, and alſo by written and printed papers. Accordingly our eſtabliſhment has diſſeminated the new Inoculation through many parts of the world. By this time, its inſtructions and matter have introduced the Vaccine Inoculation in New South Wales, as it did before in Paris, Vienna, &c. &c.

It may be expected from the extenſive practice of Vaccination (this inſtitution alone, having vaccinated, and been the immediate means of vaccinating, 60,000 perſons) that the fatality of the Small Pox muſt have been diminiſhed. That diminution, however, does not yet appear; for the bill of mortality in London reports 1202 to have died in the year 1803; whereas 1111 died in 1799; 522 only, in 1797; and 1040, in 1795: and although the numbers have been greater in the intermediate years, yet ſtill the laſt year, viz. 1202, is not much leſs than the mean number for each year, during any five years for half a century paſt. How it has happened that no diminution of mortality has been yet perceived, may eaſily be underſtood when it is conſidered that the perſons inoculated for the Cow Pock, are chiefly thoſe who would have been inoculated for the natural Small Pox. Hence, hitherto Vaccine Inoculation, like Small Pox Inoculation, is only a benefit to individuals; but the benefit is very much greater than the Variolous Inoculation, although the Variolous Inoculation by preventing the natural Small Pox was, till the Vaccine Inoculation, the greateſt benefit from phyſic.

* Not one of the medical officers receive any pecuniary reward; on the contrary, they all are among the moſt liberal ſubſcribers, from themſelves and from their friends, as appears by the printed liſt.

Prejudice, indolence, ignorance, want of opportunities, ſtill occaſion inoculation of either kind to be but partially adopted by ſociety at large. How far laws might be eſtabliſhed or means be found out for every perſon within a certain period after birth being inoculated, cannot be diſcuſſed on this occaſion, however important the queſtion may be for the legiſlature.

The following ſtatement was delivered by Lord Petre, from the chair at the annual meeting, April 30, of the Governors and Friends of the Original Vaccine Pock Inſtitution, No. 44, Broad-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare.

1. The grand object of this Inſtitution, on its eſtabliſhment, a little more than four years ago, was to extinguiſh the Small Pox by ſubſtituting for it the inoculation of the Cow Pock; but, however great the obligations of the public were to Dr. Jenner, the promulgator of the leading practical fact in 1798, to Dr. Pearſon alſo in 1798 and to Dr. Woodville in 1799, for their inveſtigations to juſtify the new Inoculation, ſtill a profeſſed inſtitution was wanting in order to *firſt* extend, by gratuitous inoculation, the hiſtory of the Vaccine Pock, of which comparatively but little was ſtill known.

2. To diffuſe the knowledge of the new practice.

3. To preſerve a ſucceſſion of patients for matter for the uſe of the public.

To what extent the firſt of theſe deſigns may be judged from the Report publiſhed in a former year, and from the papers diſtributed containing directions for inoculation, will be judged of further by the report this day read, and ordered to be printed.

With regard to the ſecond part of this plan, the diffuſing the knowledge of the new inoculation, the practice has been publicly carried on twice a week ever ſince January, 1800; at which a great number of practitioners and many ſtudents have been preſent for inſtruction.

Inſtitutions confeſſedly upon a ſimilar plan have been eſtabliſhed in other places, and inſtructions for the practice have been diſſeminated in every part of the world.

With regard to the third part of the plan, the ſucceſſion and the ſupply of matter, as might be ſuppoſed, the numbers inoculated during the years 1800 and 1801 were not conſiderable; however, a regiſter has been kept and, more or fewer caſes have been regiſtered twice a week, from January, 1800, up to the preſent time, thereby affording a body of evidence of two thouſand patients, which have been

ſubjects

ſubjects of obſervation during this ſpace of time. Such a long and uninterrupted courſe of obſervation, we apprehend, has no where elſe been continued. The advantages of obſervation of even half a dozen patients a week, for about two hundred and twenty weeks ſucceſſively, over any greater than the total number here inoculated, but in a few months or few weeks, can well be conceived by thoſe who have ever been employed in obſervation, and need not be explained.

It appears, that not leſs than 12,000 parcels of matter have been furniſhed by this Inſtitution, and thereby it is eſtimated fairly, that not fewer than 60,000 perſons have been vaccinated with matter directly from this Inſtitution; beſides an incalculable number from thoſe ſo vaccinated. The whole pecuniary expence for theſe benefits does not amount to much more than 300l. per annum; and although the ſubſcriptions are voluntarily and moſtly of ſmall annual ſums, and although the Inſtitution has ſuſtained great expences and pecuniary loſſes, chiefly from unfortunately parting with money on a loan, and from being obliged to change their home for the practice; yet there is a ſurplus of 550l. in the funds, and a reſpectable balance in the hands of the banker; what is ſurpriſing, is, that many have received from this Inſtitution a reward to ſubmit to the teſt of Small Pox Inoculation, and others have been relieved who were in diſtreſſed circumſtances. Hence it is concluded, that there is not to be found an example of even nearly ſo much benefit to individuals and ſociety at large at ſo ſmall an expence.

However, although it be very true, that, provided the exiſting ſubſcribers be permanent, the income will be adequate to the preſent expenditure, it is not to be diſſembled that the practice of enquiry might be conducted upon a larger ſcale, and more agreeably to the different officers, if their income would allow it. Accordingly, although it is not the plan of this meeting to canvas for ſubſcriptions, it is hoped that its funds will hereby be augmented in ſuch a manner as is thought proper, the public having already had an earneſt that their benefactions will be wiſely employed by the preſent managers.

# NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

## MR. LYON PIKE'S *for his improved* PATENT PENCILS.

THESE pencils are manufactured on the principle of the ſliding pencils; the ſhell is to be made of metal, or ſome other ſubſtance which will bear the graver, ſo that inches and fractional parts may be laid down on it. The ſhell is from 5 to 6 inches $\frac{5}{8}$ long, and in it ſlide two pencils one formed of black lead, the other of creta gallica, or ſome other kind of crayon. Hence, a perſon in poſſeſſion of one of theſe pencils, may write even on glaſs or woollen manufacture with the crayon, and on paper, ivory, &c. with the black lead. By making the ſhell of metal, it is not liable to be diminiſhed, by the act of cutting a point to the pencil, and in this ſeems the principal merit of the invention.

## MR. WM. BICKNELL'S (ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE) *for an* IMPROVED METHOD *of* COVERING FELT *for the making of* CAPS, HELMETS, &c.

This invention is thus deſcribed by the Patentee: firſt, I take undyed felt, form it to the ſize and ſhape required, ſtiffen the inſide with glue, then block the cap or helmet, and dip it once, or oftener, as occaſion may require, into a boiling cauldron or copper, having a compoſition formed of 25lb. of reſin, one of bees-wax, and one of pitch, ſimmered together. When the cap or helmet has been coated over with this compoſition to the thickneſs of $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, and has been left to cool and dry, flatten the external ſurface with any proper tool for the purpoſe. Then rub the outſide ſurface well with a bruſh or ſponge, dipped into a boiling-hot dye made from 12lb. of logwood, a quarter of a pound of copperas, half a pound of glue, and one pound of lamp black, boiled looſe together in eight gallons of water. After this, dip the cap into a cauldron of boiling liquid compounded of equal quantities of ley, bees-wax, and ivory-black: the cap is then to be ſmoothed, and poliſhed by the friction of a turning-wheel or lathe rubbed againſt the external ſurface.

A cap or helmet thus finiſhed, will be completely water proof, will reſiſt a ſevere blow or cut from a ſabre, be durable, and may be kept clean and neat for years, by blacking the external ſurface with a common black ball, and poliſhing it afterwards with a bruſh.

MR. ROBERT ATKINS'S (PENCHURCH-STREET) *for* IMPROVEMENTS *in the conſtruction of* HYDROMETERS.

This hydrometer conſiſts of a hollow metallic bulb, with a priſmatical ſtem, conſiſting of three ſides which are graduated with diviſions, that indicate ſpecific gravities or degrees of ſtrength of ſpirituous liquors over and under proof; and it has a ſhank proceeding from the oppoſite end of the bulb, to which weights are to be affixed, as is uſual in other hydrometers. On one of the faces of this priſmatical ſtem, is engraved a ſeries of diviſions, repreſenting degrees of ſtrength *over* proof expreſſed in commercial terms; the line which indicates proof, being at the lower end of the ſtem near the bulb, marked P. and the degrees over proof are marked in ſucceſſive graduations as high as the length of the ſtem will admit. Another face of the ſtem, coloured differently from the laſt, has a ſeries of diviſions on it, expreſſing degrees of ſtrength *under* proof; the proof-mark being at the ſuperior extremity of the ſtem, and the graduations proceeding in an inverſe direction to thoſe on the over-proof ſide of it.

By the ſtructure of this hydrometer, the degrees of ſtrength are expreſſed in ten per cents, and the fractional parts of ten; and to adapt it to the various degrees of heat, at which ſpirituous liquors are found to be in the ordinary ſtates of the atmoſphere, a ſeries of thermometer weights, is adjuſted to the various temperatures, between 80 degrees and 30 of Fahrenheit. So that if the hydrometer be immerſed in any ſpirituous liquor, and loaded with the weight that is indicated by its temperature, the diviſions on the ſides of the ſtem will ſhew the degrees of ſtrength of ſuch ſpirit.

To render this inſtrument as complete as poſſible, the third ſide of the ſtem is graduated with a ſeries of equal parts, which may be marked either numerically or alphabetically, and which refer to the ſliding-rule for correction of temperature. The ſliding-rule that Mr. Atkin's makes uſ of, is ſimilar to one invented by the late Matthew Quin, which ſhews the relative ſtrength of any ſample of ſpirituous liquor at ſome ſtandard temperature, whatever it may be at the time of its examination by the hydrometer. This ſtandard temperature may be any degree which the hydrometer-maker may chuſe to adopt, until it ſhall be ſettled by parliament, the ſpecific gravity of water and that of proof-ſpirit being aſſumed.

MR. TIMOTHY BENTLEY'S (LOCKWOOD, YORKSHIRE) *for a* METHOD *of* SEASONING NEW CASKS *and* PURIFYING MUSTY ONES.

This operation is performed by ſteam, which is conducted by a pipe and ſmall branching tubes into the caſks, a few inches below the upper head, or at the bung-hole, the tap-hole being at the loweſt part, that the foul particles may drain off with the water which the ſteam occaſions, while paſſing through the caſks. When they are cleared, the ſteam from the boiler is to be conveyed through a pipe into a cylinder, or any other air-tight veſſel, in which is incloſed another veſſel, open at the top, and raiſed from the bottom of the outer veſſel, ſo as to allow the ſteam free acceſs to all parts of it. This inner veſſel is to contain a mixture of ſmall raw wort and ſpent hops, either with or without ſtale beer or beer-grounds, which by means of the ſteam from the boiler muſt be raiſed to a ſtate of ebullition. When the ſteam from the boiler is ſufficiently incorporated with that ariſing from the ingredients in the inner veſſel, it is to be conveyed into the caſks, in like manner as the ſteam from the boiler or the ſmall raw wort and ſpent hops, with or without ſtale beer, or beer-grounds only, may be brought to a ſtate of ebullition by being placed in the outer veſſel, and the ſteam conveyed thereto by proper tubes.—Or the mixture may be placed in the boiler and then conveyed from that to the caſks.

The above applications will anſwer for brewers of ale, beer, or porter. For vinegar-makers, the grounds of vinegar are to be uſed. For diſtillers of ſpirits, the rinſing of the caſks: and for cyder and ſweet-makers, the lees or refuſe of their reſpective liquids.

The merit of this diſcovery, we are informed, does not depend on the ſort of ingredients to be uſed, nor on the mechanical form of the neceſſary apparatus; but on the application of ſteam, ſeparated from, or incorporated with the ſteam ariſing from any mixture of ingredients the moſt ſuitable to the trade to which the invention is applicable.

MR. FREDERICK ALBERT WINSOR'S (CHEAPSIDE) *for an* IMPROVED APPARATUS *for the* EXTRACTING AIR, OIL, TAR, &c. *from, and reducing into* COKE *and* CHARCOAL, *all kinds of* FUEL.

This apparatus is a ſort of ſtove, conſtructed ſo as to reduce, by means of heat, all

all kinds of raw fuel into coke, and charcoal, with a ſmall conſumption of the fuel, and the ſmoke is conducted into a condenſer, where it undergoes a natural reſolution into tar, pitch, oil, acid, ammonia, and inflammable air. Thus by carbonizing raw fuel with heat inſtead of burning it, the whole weight is preſerved, and reſolved into the ſaid products or ſome of them.

This principal of carbonization may be applied, *firſt*, to heat any veſſel by the conſtruction of ſuch a carbonizing utenſil; *ſecondly* to heat another veſſel by the hot ſmoke extracted from raw fuel; *thirdly*, to heat another veſſel by the inflammable gas; and *fourthly*, to heat a fourth veſſel with the coke or charcoal ſaved by this principle of carbonization; and alſo for applying the charcoal in manufacturing gunpowder as containing much more ſtrength; and the pitch and tar ſo produced retaining all its oily virtues, (loſt by evaporation in all other methods) being ſuperior in quality, may be uſed and applied to preſerve veſſels, buildings, railings, &c. expoſed to the weather. The vegetable acid may be uſed in manufacturing alum, and other ſubſtances, and in calico-printing, dying and tanning. The ammonia may alſo be applied in tanning, dying, fixing colours, or ſtaining. It may alſo be cryſtalized into ſal-ammoniac, camphor, &c. The acids and ammoniac mixed with the tar, and properly applied, will prevent timber from rotting, preſerve it from the dry-rot, and even prevent any conflagration from fire, by reaſon of the inflammable gas being extracted. It will operate as a preventative againſt infections of the air. The inflammable gas being ſeparated from the carbon, may be led through tubes to any diſtance to produce light and heat. This principle of carbonization, and preſerving inflammable air from ſmoke, is applicable to all public and private illuminations, light-houſes, telegraphs, &c.

Obſervation. We cannot help thinking that Mr. Winſor ſhould have deſcribed the conſtruction of his ſtove, and by what means he condenſes the ſmoke, and ſeparates the ſeveral ſubſtances enumerated in the ſpecification, to have made his title to the invention indiſputable.

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## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.*

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

SINCE the announcement of Mr. ALMON's publication of the Papers and Correſpondence of JOHN WILKES, ſeveral noblemen and gentlemen, friends of Mr. Wilkes, have ſent contributions of letters and papers to enrich the propoſed work. It ought to be underſtood, that the baſis of this publication is the collection of manuſcripts which was left by Mr. Wilkes in poſſeſſion of Miſs Wilkes, and by her was bequeathed to the late Mr. Peter Elmſley, whoſe ſon has confided them to the ſuperintendence of Mr. Almon. The reſpectable branches of the family have ſince paid Mr. Almon the ſame compliment, conſequently every letter and paper of the late Mr. John Wilkes, which is in any degree intereſting, or worthy of meeting the public eye, will be included in the work.

The executors of the late Mr. CARLYLE, have announced for publication, by ſubſcription, Poems by that gentleman, ſuggeſted by ſcenes in Aſia Minor, Syria, and Greece.

Mr. PRATT has, at length, brought to maturity his long-meditated deſign of preſenting to the public a miſcellaneous work, under the title of "Harveſt-Home," which he propoſes to bring into three handſome octavo volumes. It may be expected to appear in November, and there will be affixed a portrait of the author, from a fine original painting by Lawrence, engraved by Caroline Watſon.

A ſplendid work will appear in a few days, under the title of "Modern London." It conſiſts of a ſyſtematic account of the preſent ſtate of the Britiſh Metropolis, illuſtrated with a great number of uncommonly beautiful engravings. It muſt be matter of wonder, that the firſt city in the world has hitherto remained without a modern deſcription, calculated to convey juſt notions of it to foreign countries, and to the diſtant provinces of the empire.

Dr. VALPY is printing a Collection of the Original Poems, Prologues, and Epilogues, Latin and Engliſh, which have been ſpoken during his time, at the public exhibitions of Reading Schools.

A new edition of Pope's Works, with additions, and new illuſtrations, is in a courſe of preparation, by the Rev. LISLE BOWLES, author of Sonnets, &c. &c.

The new edition of Dr. WATKINS's Biographical Dictionary is far advanced at preſs. The additions amount to upwards of a thouſand new articles, and he has incorporated every name which is to be found in the new edition of the *Dictionnaire Hiſtorique*.

Mr. MAXEY has in the preſs a tranſlation from the French of Florian's ſacred Eclogue, entitled "Ruth," and his Poem of "Tobit."

Mr. FITZWILLIAM has in the preſs a collection of Amatory Poems, conſiſting of tranſlations from the Eaſtern and European languages, together with many original pieces, which will be publiſhed during the winter, under the title of "*Aphrodiſia*."

Mr. RIGLAND, the author of the eſteemed Letters on the Study and Uſe of Ancient and Modern Hiſtory, has in the preſs, "Letters on the preſent State of Europe."

Mr. GIFFORD, the tranſlator of Juvenal, has completed his preparations for a new edition of Maſſinger. A very accurate collation has been made of the early editions, which abundantly prove, that the text is exhibited in a moſt corrupt and mutilated ſtate in the publications of Coxeter and Monck Maſon. Mr. Gifford has accompanied each piece with notes, critical and illuſtrative; and ſubjoined to each play, a critique on its merits and defects. Mr. Malone has communicated a curious and copious fragment of an unpubliſhed play of Maſſinger.—It is only a fragment, for the bottom of each page of the manuſcript is mouldered away by length of time.

The following Courſes of Lectures will be delivered at the Medical Theatre, St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, during the enſuing winter:—

On the Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Dr. ROBERTS and Dr. POWELL.

Clinical Lectures, on ſelect caſes, occurring in the hoſpital, will be occaſionally given by Dr. ROBERTS.

On Anatomy and Phyſiology, by Mr. ABERNETHY.

On the Theory and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. ABERNETHY.

On Chemiſtry and the Materia Medica, by Dr. POWELL.

On Midwifery and the Diſeaſes of Women and Children, by Dr. THYNNE.——The Anatomical Lectures will begin on Monday, October the 1ſt, at two o'clock; and the other Lectures in the courſe of the ſame week.

Dr. DENNISON and Dr. SQUIRE will, on Thurſday, the 4th of October, begin a courſe of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diſeaſes of Women and Children.

Mr. TAUNTON will commence his autumnal courſe of Lectures on Anatomy, Phyſiology, and Surgery, at the Finſbury Diſpenſary, St. John's-ſquare, on Saturday, the 6th of October, 1804.—Practical Anatomy, as uſual.

The Lectures for the enſuing ſeaſon, at St. Thomas's and Guy's Hoſpitals, will commence on the 1ſt of October, viz.—at St. Thomas's Hoſpital: Anatomy, human and comparative, by Mr. CLINE and Mr. COOPER; Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. COOPER.—At Guy's Hoſpital: Practice of Medicine, by Dr. BABINGTON and Dr. CURRY; Chemiſtry and Experimental Philoſophy, by Dr. BABINGTON and Mr. ALLEN; Theory of Medicine and Materia Medica, by Dr. CURRY; Midwifery and the Diſeaſes of Women and Children, by Dr. HAIGHTON; Phyſiology, or Laws of the Animal Economy, by Dr. HAIGHTON; occaſional Clinical Lectures, on ſelect medical caſes, by Drs. BABINGTON, CURRY, and MARCET. Sometime in the winter will be given, a courſe of Lectures on the Structure and Diſeaſes of the Teeth, by Mr. FOX, ſurgeon-dentiſt; and on the Veterinary Art, by Mr. COLEMAN, Profeſſor at the Veterinary College. Among the numerous improvements that are now carrying on at Guy's Hoſpital, intended to facilitate and to increaſe the acquiſition of medical and chirurgical ſcience to pupils, not only a new, enlarged, and commodious Lecturing-theatre has been built, ſo contrived as to admit of the ſeveral chemical proceſſes being carried on before the claſs; but there is already in conſiderable forwardneſs an extenſive Library and Muſeum, in which, along with the valuable collection of books belonging to the Phyſical Society, there will be depoſited the various morbid preparations that are daily accumulating, with a correct account of the reſpective caſes to which they belonged, ſo as to form a regiſtry of practice, and a collection of facts, that muſt prove of the utmoſt importance to future enquirers.

Dr. GEORGE PEARSON, ſenior phyſician to St. George's Hoſpital, will commence his Lectures on Phyſic and Chemiſtry, in the firſt week of October, as uſual.

Dr. CLARKE's Lectures on Midwifery and the Diſeaſes of Women and Children will begin at his houſe, New Burlington-ſtreet, on Thurſday, October 4, at a quarter paſt ten o'clock. Particulars may be known, and plans of the lectures had, by applying to Dr. Clarke.

It

It appears from the ſcale given in SMITH's "New Engliſh Atlas," that England and Wales meaſure 58,335 ſquare ſtatute miles, or 37,334,400 acres; that the population is equal to 8,872,980; equal to 152 perſons to a ſquare mile. Scotland and Ireland are nearly equal to each other in area, and together are equal to England and Wales. The population of Scotland being 1,600,000, averages 55 to a ſquare mile, and the population of Ireland being about 4,250,000, averages 146 to a ſquare Britiſh mile.—N. B. The area of a ſquare ſtatute mile is to the area of a ſquare geographical mile, as three to four.

Mr. SMITHSON TENNANT has diſcovered two new metals in the black powder which remains after diſſolving platina, of which he has given an account to the Royal Society. The properties of one, which he calls the *iridium*, from the various colours of it in ſolution, are, that it diſſolves in all the acids, but leaſt in marine acid, with which it forms octaëdral cryſtals. The ſolution with much oxygen is deep red; with a ſmaller proportion, green or deep blue. It is partially precipitated by the three alkalies when pure. All the metals, excepting gold and platina, precipitate it. Galls and precipitate of pot-aſh, take away the colour of this ſolution, but without any precipitate, and afford an eaſy teſt of its preſence. The ſecond new metal is obtained by heating the black powder with pure alkali, in a ſilver crucible. The oxide of this metal unites with the alkali, and may be expelled by an acid, and obtained by diſtillation, being very volatile. The oxide has a ſtrong ſmell, from which Mr. Tennant has called it *oſmium*. It does not redden vegetable blues, but ſtains the ſkin of a deep red or black. The oxide, in ſolution with water, has no colour; but, by combining with alkali or lime, becomes yellow. With galls it gives a very vivid blue colour. All the metals, excepting gold and platina, precipitate this metal. If mercury is agitated with the aqueous ſolution of the oxide, an amalgam is formed, which, by heat, loſes the mercury, and leaves the oſmium pure as black powder.

A new literary ſociety has lately been eſtabliſhed, which promiſes to be of ſervice to ſcience: it is denominated, "The Society of Athenian Travellers." Future members, who have viſited Athens, are to be admitted by ballot.

Mr. FREDERIC ACCUM has invented a chemical lamp, with double concentric wicks. The advantages of this lamp above all others, conſiſts in quickly producing, if required, a very low as well as intenſe heat, and in regulating its power inſtantaneouſly; by means of which the operator may obſerve a number of minute circumſtances eſſential to be known, but which cannot be noticed when the ſame proceſs is carried on within a furnace.

The Phyſicians of the original Vaccine Pock Inſtitution, have printed "A Statement of Evidence from Trials by Inoculation of Variolous and Vaccine Matter, to judge of the Queſtion, whether or not a Perſon can undergo the Small-Pox, after being affected by the Cow-Pock?" The reſult of the experiments related in this pamphlet was, "that above 50 perſons who had been vaccinated three to five years ago, and ten who had been vaccinated at a later period, were incapable of taking the ſmall-pox by inoculation in circumſtances choſen as moſt favourable for infection. For many of the ſubjects were expoſed to the effluvia from ſmall-pox patients; they were all inoculated in three times the uſual number of places; they were all inoculated with efficacious and recent matter; and with many of them unuſual pains were beſtowed to introduce the matter quite fluid immediately from the variolous patient. After a variety of obſervations on the queſtion, made with judgment and candour, the work concludes in the following manner: "Hence then it ſeems to us, that, at the utmoſt, the adverſaries can only pretend to maintain two things. 1. That in a very ſmall proportion of inſtances, perhaps one caſe out of ſeveral thouſands, the cow-pock fails to deſtroy the capability of the ſmall-pox in a ſhort time after vaccination. 2. That in a greater proportion of inſtances, the ſuſceptibility of taking the ſmall-pox will be found to have returned in a longer time, as three or more years after vaccination. But we ſubmit to the judgment of the whole medical world, whether or not, conſidering the body of poſitive evidence brought forward, the improbability of a greater number of failures of the cow-pock, in the practice of certain ſingle perſons, (whoſe whole experience bears ſo ſmall a proportion to that of this Inſtitution and its connections,) than in the practice of thoſe of an hundred times its extent; and the numerous caſes aſſerted to be thoſe of ſmall-pox, which, on inveſtigation, were found to be other eruptions—We ſay, conſidering all theſe points, is it not more probable, that the adverſe inſtances are deceptions, than that they afford exceptions to a law of the human animal economy?"

Mr.

Mr. GELL having completed his elegant work on the *Troade*, is preparing his "*Ithaca*;" being an account of his Voyage through the whole of the Dalmatian Iſlands, with numerous engravings.

WOLF has publiſhed a new edition of the Iliad, and HEYNE has publiſhed the text of the Iliad, with ſhort notes, in two octavo volumes.

WONMIUS has anſwered WOLF's Sceptiſiſms on the Genuineneſs of Cicero's celebrated Oration for Marcellus.

WEISKE has completed his edition of Xenophon.

The National Inſtitute of Paris have propoſed, as a prize queſtion, "To give a Theory of the Perturbations of the Planet Pallas, diſcovered by Dr. Olbers."

The prize given by C. LALANDE, to the perſon who ſhall have made the moſt intereſting obſervation, or publiſhed the memoir moſt uſeful to the progreſs of Aſtronomy, has been decreed to PIAZZI, for his work, entitled "*Præcipuarum Stellarum inerrantium Poſitiones mediæ ineunte Sæculo* XIX, *ex Obſervationibus habitis in Specula Panormitana.*" Panormi, 1803, one volume, folio.

A vacancy having occurred, by the death of Dr. Prieſtley, among the foreign aſſociates of the National Inſtitute, M. KLAPROTH, of Berlin, who is known as the diſcoverer of three new metals and four earths, was elected to that place.

M. MESSIER, member of the National Inſtitute, aſcertained the poſition of the new planet *Olbers*, on the 2d of June, at 13 hours, 5 minutes, 36 ſeconds, true time: its right aſcenſion was 248°. 36′. and its declination 10°. 14′. 22″. north. On the 17th of the ſame month, at midnight, 41 min. 56 ſec. its right aſcenſion was 239°. 56′. 30″. and its declination, 10°. 55′. 23″.

The Committee of French Literati, employed in preparing the great work on Egypt, the reſult of all the reſearches made during Bonaparte's expedition to that country, have lately made a report on their progreſs to the Miniſter of the Home-department. There are already a hundred copper-plates engraved, of which 47 are ancient Egyptian monuments, 3 Egyptian handicrafts, 17 new Egyptian ſtructures, and 28 relative to the natural hiſtory of that country. One hundred and ſixty copper-plates are at preſent engraving, among which are a number of ſtatues, inſcriptions, and other leſſer remains of antiquity.

Some important improvements have lately been introduced into the iron-works at Satka, in Ruſſia, by a perſon named JUDA SCHAROF. One of the moſt remarkable of theſe, is an invention by which the machinery employed in driving the bellows for the eight furnaces, is greatly ſimplified, and the ſame effect produced. Theſe bellows were formerly driven by four wheels, which were kept in motion by a large current of water; but, by Scharof's contrivance, one wheel is made to perform the whole operation, with half the water previouſly required. The inventor of this apparatus can neither write nor read, and had been employed merely as a carrier of wood at theſe works.

CHEVALIER, an optician at Paris, has invented an inſtrument by which the vine-planters will be enabled to improve their wine.

M. TROUVILLE has made a new hydraulic machine, which throws up water to a great height without any other mechaniſm, and ſolely by the condenſation and rarification of the air in air-tight ſtone chambers placed one above another. He has been preſented by the Bureau, at Paris, for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, with 15,000 livres.

The *Temple Neuf* or new church at Straſburg, now contains within its walls, or ſhortly will, three ſuperb libraries, perfectly diſtinct, however, from one another. The firſt is the library of the ci-devant central ſchool, containing 40,000 volumes, and which the learned and reſpectable Oberlin is now buſily employed in tranſporting and arranging, for the third time; this library is lodged in the immenſe and ſuperb choir of the church; it is very lofty and vaulted, and a beautiful dalage has been lately ſet up. In an elevated ſaloon in this choir is the *library* of *Schoepflin*, the property of the city; and in the upper ſtory of the grand auditor of the ancient univerſity, and which is an appurtenance to the ſaid choir, is placed the *library of the Univerſity*, now transformed into an academy. One part of this library has windows in the choir. The whole will form a beautiful *enſemble*; and it is agreed upon that the librarian of the academy is likewiſe to be that of the ancient central ſchool.

*Newſpapers publiſhed in Rome.*—Before the Revolution, the City of Rome produced no gazette or political journal, except the *Diario di Roma*, an inſignificant unintereſting paper, which accordingly did not continue long. The news-readers had recourſe to the gazettes of Venice and Florence, which were to be met with at the

principal coffee-houſes. Several new journals came forth during the Revolution; but notwithſtanding the abundance of materials in that ſtormy period, the *Monitore di Roma* was the only one whoſe exiſtence was protracted till the diſſolution of the republic. It was ſupplanted by the *Spettatore Romano*, edited by the ABBATE CARLO FEA, advantageouſly known as the author of ſeveral works of his own, and by his editions of thoſe of MENGS and WINKELMANN. This paper, however, was ſoon given up from a want of ſubſcribers. Since the year 1801, there has appeared at Rome a well conducted gazette, entitled *Notizie del Mondo*, which is continued with conſiderable ſucceſs.

*Libraries in Rome* —There are at preſent three public libraries in Rome: 1. That of the Vatican. 2. That belonging to the Convent of Dominicans della Maria ſopra Minerva: and 3. That of the Auguſtins. To obtain a reading of the books or manuſcripts of the Vatican library, one muſt have a ſpecial permiſſion from the Cardinal Secretary of State, which is not procured without much difficulty. It formerly poſſeſſed a moſt valuable collection of MSS. a conſiderable number of which have been carried to France during the war of the Revolution. The two other libraries are richer in the printed works, than that of the Vatican; but in vain ſhould we look in any of the three, for the beſt productions of modern foreign literature. The libraries of Minerva and of the Auguſtins, are open every day, and every perſon may have acceſs to the literary treaſures they contain, without any particular permiſſion. Accommodations for peruſal of the books, or making extracts from them, is provided. With reſpect to the prohibited books, a ſpecial permiſſion from the Maeſtro del Sagro Palazzo, is required.

On the 17th of May, the new Univerſity of Dorpat was honoured with a viſit from its illuſtrious founder, the preſent Emperor of Ruſſia. All the profeſſors were preſented to him, and received with the moſt winning condeſcenſion. His Majeſty then inſpected the cabinet of natural hiſtory, the library and other inſtitutions. A great number of uſeful works, by the profeſſors and others, have already iſſued from the *Univerſity Preſs*.

Mr. KOHLER, whoſe antiquarian tour to Moſcow, has been ſpoken of in a former Magazine, has extended his views to the Crimea, to which country he has ſet out from Moſcow, accompanied by the celebrated Mr. KUGELGEN landſcape-painter to the Emperor of Ruſſia, who liberally patroniſes the undertaking. Much may be expected from the united talents of theſe travellers, in this intereſting country, which is ſtill ſo imperfectly known.

The laſt accounts from Moſcow inform us, that Dr. REDOWSKY, late ſuperintendant of Count Raſumowſko's Botanic Garden, near that city, was on the point of ſetting out upon his journey to the Caucaſus; the expences being defrayed by the Count, a moſt zealous and intelligent cultivator of Botany.

At a meeting of the Royal Society of Sciences at Copenhagen, on the 18th of May, Profeſſor MUNTER read a very intereſting memoir relative to the ſtones that have fallen from the clouds. The ſociety has adjudged to Meſſrs. KAHRS and JUGENS a ſilver medal; to the former for a diſſertation on a new method of laying down plans of the ſea coaſt; and to the latter for his newly invented method of hardening ſteel ſprings.

The late DUKE OF GOTHA has left 40,000 rix-dollars out of his private property, for the ſupport of the celebrated Obſervatory at Seeberg, near Gotha; which, he ſays in his will, he had erected with the ſavings out of his private purſe, without any contribution from the property of the State.

From a catalogue annexed to the *Journ. gén. de la Lit. de France*, it appears that laſt year, there were publiſhed in France 1001 books. Of theſe 175 treated of natural hiſtory, botany, chemiſtry, phyſics, medicine, and mathematics; 71 of the mechanic arts, manufactures, politics, ſtatiſtics, military tactics, &c.; 294 belonged to the department of hiſtory, biography, geography, law, ethics, and religion; 349 are to be claſſed under the head of belles lettres, (108 of them being tales or novels). The remaining 112, conſiſted of miſcellaneous and bibliographical works, almanacks, dictionaries, &c.

In the Italian republic, a director general of vaccination has been appointed to ſuperintend all the inoculators of the cow-pocks in the departments, who are obliged to ſend him an account of their proceedings.—MELZI, the vice preſident, is a zealous promoter of the general diffuſion of this prevention of the ſmall pox.

Citizen LACEPEDE has lately read to the National Inſtitute, a memoir on certain animals of New Holland, the deſcription of which has not yet been publiſhed. The firſt of theſe animals is a freſh-water tortoiſe, the neck of which equals one third of

of the body in length. This is named by Citizen Lacepede, *the long-necked* tortoiſe. He next deſcribes ſeveral ſpecies of lizards, one of which, amongſt others, is very remarkable by the form of its tail, which although very thin, at its firſt proceeding from the body, terminates in a diſk as broad as the head. The author, on this account, names it *the diſcoſure*. And, laſtly, he deſcribes a reptile extremely ſingular, inaſmuch as it is a biped. The muſeum have ſix individuals in their poſſeſſion, lately brought over by Captain Baudin. Citizen Lacepede is of opinion that New Holland ſhould be conſidered as one of theſe 26 diviſions, into which he has judged it neceſſary to divide the terreſtrial globe under the relation of Zoology.

It is to be regretted that the public can ſo ſeldom partake of the benefit of ſeeing engraved copies of the *chef d'œuvres* in the gallery of Dreſden. Since the publication of *la Madonna de Raphael*, by SCHULZE, nothing has appeared ſince. Artiſts that wiſh to copy any painting or other work of art out of the gallery, meet with extraordinary impediments. As the academy has an annual revenue of 16,000 rix dollars, it can hardly be œconomical reaſons that prevent the public from being gratified in its wiſhes. It is with much difficulty that the Chalcographic Society of Deſſau, have been able to procure the engraving of ſome of the beſt known paintings from the above repoſitory, guarded with ſo much jealouſy. The engravers of Saxony are moſtly obliged to employ their talents, in decorating frivilous romances, almanacks, &c. AW. BŒHM, however, has lately engraved, in the frontiſpiece of the new teſtament publiſhed by Gœſchem, a beautiful copy of the virgin, from Carlo Dolce.

The dramatic works of COUNT ALFIERI have been lately tranſlated from the Italian into French, by Citizen B. PETITOT, of Paris. 4. vols. in octavo.

The Emperor Alexander I. has lately new organized the ancient univerſity of Wilna, founded in the year 1578, and renewed in 1781, on a plan ſimilar to the eſtabliſhments in Germany, of the ſame kind and ſubordinate to the miniſter of public inſtruction. The council conſiſting of profeſſors *Emeriti*, of actual profeſſors, of a rector and a curator, to be elected by a majority of votes in the general aſſembly of the univerſity's honorary members, national and foreigners, to be admitted. Foreigners, members of the univerſities, are allowed to quit the empire, without being liable to pay any taxes towards the fiſc. On their entrance into Ruſſia they may bring effects to the value of 3000 roubles, without paying any duties. The annual revenue is fixed at 105,000 roubles in ſilver, to be defrayed by the treaſurer of the empire. The annual ſalary of the profeſſors, to be a 1000 roubles in ſilver for the principal courſes, and 500 ditto, for each ſupplementary courſe, &c.

Citizen BERNARDIN DE ST. PIERRE, the celebrated author of *Etudes de la Nature*; or, Studies of Nature, and of *Paul and Virginie*, (the names of his eldeſt ſon and eldeſt daughter), is about to publiſh the latter work, by which he owns has gained him the moſt friends, by ſubſcription, (which has been tranſlated into almoſt all the European language,) for the benefit of his 3 children, of whom his eldeſt daughter is only 9 years of age, and his laſt body is carried in the arms of his young mother, who nurſes him. The intended edition, will contain, beſides what is in the preceeding ones, a particular advertiſement, an explication of the figures, ſome new notes, an abridged notice of the principal works of the celebrated artiſts that are exciting themſelves to bring out the work, in all the perfection of French typography and engraving, and a liſt of the names of the ſubſcribers.

The univerſity of Wurtzburg is the only eſtabliſhment of the kind, ſubſiſting in the newly ceded Bavarian provinces. Agreeably to an ordinance lately publiſhed by the elector, this academy will in future, be common to the pupils of both the Proteſtant and the Catholic religions; of courſe, the faculty of theology is to be divided into two ſections, one of Proteſtant profeſſors, and the other of Catholic ditto. The faculties of juriſprudence and of medicine have been conſiderably ameliorated, particularly the latter, which now has chairs for lectures eſtabliſhed in the hoſpitals and occupied by the phyſicians of thoſe houſes. The hoſpitals of Wurtzburg enjoy the reputation of being the beſt organized in Germany. One of the ſuppoſed convents is to be converted into a lying-in hoſpital. A new faculty has been founded for philoſophy, at the head of which the elector has placed the celebrated SCHELLINGE, of Jena. A particular lectureſhip is alſo intended to be created for inſtruction in the commercial ſciences. In general, the elector has conſiderably augmented the funds of the univerſity; and among other benefits has endowed it with the revenues of ſeveral chapters, abbeys, and ſecularized convents.

A ſpring

A ſpring of mineral water has been diſcovered about 4 years ago by Citizen LARIVE, the proprietor and mayor of Montlignon, on his eſtate in the valley of Montmorenci, which has been pronounced by a reſpectable ſociety of medicine to be "tonic, ſtomachic, ſtrengthening, aperient and diuretic, and highly beneficial in a great number of caſes." The proofs of their ſalutary effects have been witneſſed by all who have made uſe of them; one pint of the mineral water of Montlignon contains 3 grains of muriate of magneſia, 1 ditto of carbonate of magneſia, 2 grains of muriate of calx, ½ grain of ſulphat of calx, 2 grains of carbonate of iron, and an indefinite quantity of carbonic acid. Citizen Larive is going to build a number of houſes near the ſpot, to form a handſome hamlet, that the public may enjoy the benefits of the waters, gratis.

ANTHONY NIEDERMAYER, of Ratiſbon in Germany, has invented a new method of multiplying copies of muſical notes or of drawings. This method unites with great accuracy and neatneſs the advantage of a very ſmall expence. With ink prepared for the purpoſe, he writes the notes on tablets of marble, or draws any deſign upon them. As ſoon as the text or original is copied, he takes impreſſions of it, which are perfectly exact, and of a beautiful black colour. The tablets will furniſh ſeveral thouſands of copies, without any alteration. This method ſaves a great deal of trouble, and a great number of tools, &c. The copies are taken off as faſt as in printing from copperplates.

Mr. HERMSTAEDT of Berlin, has diſcovered that the Tormentilla Erecta, a plant that grows almoſt every where, and the Polygonum Biſtorta, furniſh excellent materials for tanning leather. If for inſtance, a pound of dry hide requires 7 lbs. of oaken bark to tan it completely, the ſame weight of hide requires only a pound and a half of Tormentilla, or three pounds of Biſtorta: he likewiſe employs the leaves of the oak tree with advantage in the operation of tanning leather.

M. BRUCHMANN of Berlin, has found a mode of dying cotton a roſe-colour, by employing for that purpoſe, wild plums, and muriatic acid, (ſpirit of ſalt), or ſulphuric acid (oil of vitriol).

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## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and conſequently the only one that can be uſeful to the Public for purpoſes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publiſhers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (poſt paid), and they will always be faithfully inſerted FREE of EXPENCE.*

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Minutes of Agriculture and Planting; illuſtrated by Specimens of eight Sorts of Graſſes. By William Amos. 4to. 1l. 5s.

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### BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Rev. Hugh Farmer; to which is added, a Piece of his, never before publiſhed, printed from the only remaining Manuſcript of the Author. Alſo ſeveral Original Letters and Extracts from his Eſſay on the Caſe of Balaam, taken from his Manuſcript ſince deſtroyed by the late Michael Dodſon, Eſq. 8vo. 3s.

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A Statement of Evidence, from Trials by Inoculation of Variolous and Vaccine Matter, to judge of the Queſtion, whether or not a Perſon can undergo the Small Pox, after being affected by the Cow Pox. By Drs. Pearſon, Nihell, and Nelſon, Phyſicians to the Original Vaccine Pock Inſtitution. 8vo. 2s.

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## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requeſted.*

MESSRS. Boydell are going on with their publication of *Earlom's Copies from the Drawings of Claude Lorrain, and No. 2 of Liber Veritatis is now ready for delivery*, at 1l. 11s. 6d.—The great artiſt from whom theſe admirable engravings are copied, is well known throughout Europe, and in this country his pure and perfect pictures are deſervedly held in the higheſt eſtimation, and put in the very firſt claſs. In order to avoid a repetition of the ſame ſubject, and alſo to detect ſuch works as might be improperly aſcribed to him, it was his cuſtom to draw in a proper book the deſigns of all thoſe pictures which were tranſmitted to different countries, and mark on the back of each the names of thoſe to whom he had ſold them. One of theſe books, entitled *Libro di Verita*, is in the poſſeſſion of the Duke of Devonſhire; and the engravings from theſe are well known, and in deſerved popularity. To this practice muſt be aſcribed the inconceivable variety diſplayed in ſuch a number of landſcapes; and their unrivalled excellence muſt be attributed to the painter having taken nature for his guide, and almoſt invariably made his ſtudies in the open air, for he frequently continued in the fields from ſun-riſe to ſun-ſet, when the duſk of the evening compelled him to return home. It was his cuſtom to ſketch whatever he thought moſt beautiful or ſtriking; and every curious tinge of light on all kinds of objects, he marked in his ſketches with a ſimilar colour, from which he perfected his landſcapes with ſuch truth and reſemblance to nature, as ſurpaſſes every other artiſt in that ſtyle. From this inceſſant ſtudy, Sandrart relates, that Claude uſed to explain to him, as they walked through the fields, the cauſe of the different appearances of the ſame proſpect at different hours of the day, from the reflections or refractions of light from dews or vapours in the evening or morning, with all the preciſion of a philoſopher.

His ſkies are warm and full of luſtre, and every object is properly illuminated. His diſtances are admirable, and in every part a delightful union and harmony not only excite our applauſe but admiration. His invention is pleaſing; his colours delicate; and his tints have an agreeable ſweetneſs and variety, that has been often imitated, but never equalled. He frequently gave ſingular tenderneſs to his finiſhed trees by glazing; and in his large compoſitions, which he painted in freſco, was ſo exact, that the different ſpecies of each may be inſtantly diſtinguiſhed.

His landſcapes beam with poetic ideas; and the figures with which he peopled them, accord with the ſcenery, but unfortunately are not drawn ſo correctly as the other parts of the picture. It is curious to contemplate the different eye with which different artiſts have viewed nature.

Salvator, with a mind elevated by ſavage grandeur, gave us the ſort of fierce banditti moſt likely to lurk in the gloomy receſſes he delineated;—while Pouſſin peopled his claſſic ſcenery with beings of a ſuperior order. But to return to the ſubject before us.—This is the ſecond number, and conſiſts of twenty prints, engraved from drawings of Claude; eighteen of which are in the poſſeſſion of W. P. Knight, Eſq. and two in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Alderman Hibbert.

The ſeries of the preſent number, being continued from the laſt, begins with No. 21, and ends with No. 40. To enter into a minute critique upon each is not neceſſary. Suffice it to ſay, that they are generally ſelected from the moſt agreeable ſcenery that the artiſt could find, and are evidently the emanations of a mind that ſought for and delineated the amenities of nature with peculiar felicity and taſte; and to thoſe who have ſimilar diſpoſitions, his deſigns are more immediately addreſſed. We cannot help noticing a few: No. 23 is a very beautiful ſcene, with a Temple, &c. No. 31 conſiſts of various Trees, without figures: in this the forms are uncommonly elegant; but it wants effect. In No. 34 is a female figure, which brought to our recollection many of the female figures of Angelica Kauffmann, and confirmed an opinion we formerly entertained, that ſhe ſtudied the figures of Claude, as well as thoſe of ſome other painters, with more attention than ſhe ſtudied nature. However, the happy manner in which ſhe ſometimes introduced them, rendered the appropriation perfectly fair, and the application was a proof of original genius and taſte, which indeed ſhe poſſeſſed. No. 38 is a very beautiful upright landſcape. With reſpect to the engraving of them all, the name of Earlom is ſo well known, and his merits ſo properly eſtimated, that it is only neceſſary to ſay, they are worthy of the artiſt.

The ſale of the tickets for the Shakeſpeare Lottery has gone on ſo rapidly, that there ſeems little doubt, but that the tickets now remaining will be very ſoon ſold.

*A new and improved Map of Europe, from the beſt Foreign Surveys, &c. Compiled by Joſeph Ewany, Geographer, and publiſhed by Laurie and Whittle, Fleet-ſtreet, May* 12, 1804.

This capital and very large Map is compoſed of four ſheets; and, from the preſent ſituation of Europe, muſt be peculiarly intereſting, as it ſeems very neceſſary, at this eventful period, to mark thoſe boundaries which the overwhelming ambition of France has ſo much altered; and where, at this time, their great deſpot ſits brooding over a map, with a pair of ſciſſors in his hand, cutting out provinces, principalities, and kingdoms, and retaining or diſtributing them according to his imperial fancy. From the abilities of Mr. Enouy, we have every reaſon to ſuppoſe that the geography is correct, and it is very carefully and well engraved.

Among many other whimſical productions of Mr. Gillray, he has publiſhed, what he calls, *A long Pull, a ſtrong Pull, and a Pull altogether*. It repreſents the popular candidate for Middleſex drawn in triumph from Brentford by a number of his friends, whom the artiſt has degraded to the characters of chimney-ſweepers, blackſmiths, &c. yet he has ſtill retained ſuch a likeneſs that they are eaſily known. Mr. Mainwaring and *his ſupporters*, compoſed of *well-known* characters, are introduced in the ſame print.

*View of the River Thames, the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, with Part of the Royal Hoſpital and adjacent Buildings; taken from Greenwich Park Engraved by Francis Jukes, from a Drawing by F. J. Sarjent, and inſcribed to that Patron and Promoter of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, Matthew Bolton, Eſq.*

This large and well engraved View of the two great Cities of London and Weſtminſter, is taken from Greenwich Hill; which, conſidered in every point of view, is, perhaps, the beſt ſituation from which it could have been taken. The diſtance being ſo great, the ſpace ſo extenſive, and the objects to be repreſented ſo numerous, it is neceſſarily reduced to a ſmall ſcale; but ſmall as the ſcale muſt be, it gives a perfect idea of the places intended, and the principal public buildings are obvious on the firſt glance. The whole is picturesque; and, from the ſubject of the delineation, muſt excite and gratify the curioſity of many of the inhabitants of the metropolis. It is publiſhed both plain and in colours; and, in the latter eſpecially, has a rich and ſplendid effect.

*Preparing for a Horſe-Race. Sketched by C. Turner on Port-Meadow, Oxford, from the Hunter's Stakes, run for Auguſt* 8, 1803. *The Horſes painted by G. L. Agaſs, and inſcribed to Lord Francis Spencer and G. H. Stratton, Eſq.*

This is the firſt plate of a ſeries which it is intended to engrave, repreſenting the different views of the progreſs of a Horſe-

Horſe-race, &c.; and it is very well imagined, well drawn, and well engraved; and muſt, we ſhould ſuppoſe, be very intereſting to gentlemen of the turf.

A large print of *My Horſe, painted by Guy Head, and engraved by Charles Turner, and Two Views of Alexandria,* are now ready for delivery at Mr. Orme's.

*The Panorama of Rome, painted by Reinagle and Barker,* and exhibited in the Strand, is ſuperior to any thing previouſly painted in that department of the art, which has been properly called the triumph of perſpective.

A MODEL of EDINBURGH more than rivalling that of Switzerland, which General Pfeiffer made by ſo many years of application, and which even alone to ſee many foreigners have been known to viſit Switzerland, has been prepared by the care and ingenuity of two very worthy young artiſts, Meſſrs. Brooke, miniature-painters, of the Haymarket; and is now admired as doing very high honour to Britiſh genius in a department of the fine arts, in which that was not before known to have greatly ſignalized itſelf.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*The Beauties of Handel, in 2 volumes, conſiſting of his moſt favourite Songs, Duetts, and Trios; ſelected from the various Works of that great Maſter; arranged with a ſeparate Accompaniment for the Piano-forte; and dedicated to his Majeſty, by Joſeph Corfe. Each volume* 1*l.* 5*s.*

WE have now before us the ſecond volume of this extenſive, elegant, and uſeful work. Of the excellence and utility of the undertaking we have already ſpoken in our remarks on the former volume; the ſecond keeps pace with it in every valuable point; and while it completes the largeſt and beſt ſelection yet made from the works of the great German, confirms our opinion of the taſte of the aſſiduous and ingenious editor. We cannot diſmiſs the article without obſerving, that the piano-forte part is ſo judiciouſly conſtructed as to give an additional value to the numerous pieces with practitioners on that inſtrument, who, by its aid, will find themſelves enabled to produce a new effect, as well as to lend a greater aſſiſtance to the vocal performer.

*Number V. (to be continued) of Voluntaries for the Organ; compoſed by Samuel Weſley, Eſq.* 2*s.*

This is an excellent voluntary; but we are not ſure that, with all its maſterly combinations and ingenious evolutions, it does not, in ſome inſtances, ſavour a little of the affectation of *organic* erudition. With the *ſliding* of the movements into each other we are greatly pleaſed. The effect of ſuch contrivance is generally happy, and is particularly ſo in the preſent compoſition; eſpecially at the introduction of the laſt movement. But why, we cannot help aſking, has Mr. Weſley, in diſtruſt of his own fine genius, reſorted to a melody of the late Mr. Paxton for a *theme?* To poverty of invention contemptuous pity may indulge the reſource of *adoption*; but when orginal talent leans on the credit of another, where is the recollection of its own dignity?

*Three Sonatas for the Piano forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin or Flute. Compoſed by John Roſs, Aberdeen.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Theſe ſonatas, the *adagios* and *rondos* of which are formed from ſelect Scottiſh airs, are written in an elegant, yet familiar ſtyle; and diſplay an addreſs only found in real and well-bred maſters. The paſſages every where ſpring from each other with eaſe and nature, and lie ſo well for the hand as to admit of conſiderable brilliancy of effect, without much exertion in the performer. We cannot, therefore, but recommend them to the attention of thoſe practitioners who would wiſh to delight their hearers while they improve their own powers.

*Viotti's popular Grand Concerto in A, with the celebrated Pollacca, arranged for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for two Violins and a Violoncello, by J. L. Duſſek.* 6*s.*

Mr. Duſſek has arranged this juſtly-admired concerto with all that taſte and ſkill ſo conſpicuous in his ſimilar publications. The great piano-forte maſter is obvious in every bar; and the effect of the whole evinces a knowledge of the inſtrument not always found in profeſſors even of the firſt rank. Practitioners, in general, will find this not only a pleaſing, but highly improving exerciſe.

*The favourite Overture and Songs in the new Grand Spectacle, called "The Wild Girl; or, La Belle Sauvage;" performed at the Royal Circus. Compoſed by J. Sanderſon.* 5*s.*

With the overture and airs of this pleaſing and popular ſpectacle we firſt became

came acquainted at the theatre, and were amongſt thoſe who liſtened to them with conſiderable pleaſure. They, for the moſt part, exhibit much originality of fancy, as well as addreſs in meeting the expectation of a light ſummer audience; and in their preſent ſhape of piano-forte muſic will be found highly acceptable in the cloſet.

*Mamma Mia; arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte. Inſcribed to Miſs Margaret M'Dougall, by Theodore Smith, Eſq.* 1s. 6d.

Mr. Smith, as if determined to ſecure a general ſale, has rendered "*Mamma Mia*" ſo improving, yet ſo familiar an exerciſe for the piano-forte, as to be very generally uſeful. In a word, this is one of the moſt pleaſing rondos we have ſeen for ſome time, and we venture to predict its wide and rapid circulation.

"*Feſtive Harmony*;" *in Twelve Numbers*, 3s. *each, conſiſting of Madrigals, Motets, Elegies, Glees, &c. from the moſt eminent Compoſers, is now completed, and comprizes, in one handſome Folio Volume, a moſt valuable and choice Collection of vocal Harmony.*

We give the editor much credit for his taſte in ſelection, and congratulate him on the great tributary talents by which his publication has been enriched; and do not doubt but the lovers of this ſocial and intereſting ſpecies of compoſition will, by their demand for the work, amply reward the ingenious aſſiduity to which they owe the aſſemblage of ſo much merit.

"*The Lilly and Roſe*;" *a new Song, ſung by Mr. Braham; compoſed by Mr. Carter.* 1s.

"The Lilly and Roſe" is a delicate little air, and diſplays conſiderable taſte in its occaſional embelliſhments; but the words, we are obliged to obſerve, are in ſeveral inſtances ſo falſely executed as greatly to impeach Mr. Carter's judgment in *quantity* and *emphaſis*.

"*The Tongue and Eye in conteſt met*;" *a favourite Canzonet, compoſed by the late John Moorhead.* 1s. 6d.

We find in this canzonet ſome very pleaſing paſſages. Eaſe and lightneſs are the prevailing characteriſtics of the melody, while the whole is not without a caſt of elegance that will render the compoſition attractive to the nice and cultivated ear.

"*Jammie that's coming from Sea*;" *a much admired Scotch Ballad, written by Mr. Upton, compoſed by Mr. Sanderſon, and ſung by Mrs. Bland, at Vauxhall Gardens.* 1s.

Mr. Sanderſon has pretty ſtrongly tinctured the preſent melody with the Scotch ſtyle, yet avoided the uſe of thoſe common place paſſages, without which our ordinary compoſers knew not how to conceive a Caledonian air. The *fourth* and *ſeventh* of the *key* are, however, ſomewhat too freely dwelt upon, perhaps, and draw off a *little* of the intended character.

"*Cupid Diſarmed; or, Fancy governs all*;" *a favourite Ballad; ſung by Mrs. Bland at Vauxhall-Gardens; written and compoſed by S Nicks.* 1s.

This is an attractive little compoſition. Both the words and melody are above mediocrity, and are creditable to Mr. Nicks's taſte and fancy.

Mr. Page, of St. Paul's Cathedral, is publiſhing propoſals for printing, by ſubſcription, a collection of "the moſt approved and admired Hymns, ſelected from the works of Dr. Arnold, Dr. Dupuis, Dr. Callcott, Dr. Buſby, the late Mr. Battiſhill, Mr. C. Weſley, and other firſt-rate maſters" The whole to compoſe a neat pocket volume, elegantly engraved, and printed on fine paper. Price, bound, to ſubſcribers, 7s.; to non-ſubſcribers, half-a guinea.

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## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the public and private Practice of one of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, From the 20th of July to the 20th of Auguſt.*

| | |
|---|---|
| RHEUMATISMUS | 16 |
| Menorrhagia | 2 |
| Amenorrhœa | 13 |
| Diarrhœa | 18 |
| Cholera | 1 |
| Aſthenia | 12 |
| Morbi Cutanei | 12 |
| Ephemera | 5 |
| Icterus | 2 |
| Phthiſis | 6 |
| Tabes Meſenterica | 6 |
| Hæmoptyſis | 1 |
| Pneumonia | 3 |
| Paralyſis | 5 |
| Hydrops | 6 |
| Pneumatoſis | 2 |
| Colica | 3 |
| Colica Pictonum | 1 |

"Diarrhœa and cholera (it is ſaid by Sydenham) are as ſure to return at this ſeaſon

ſeaſon of the year, as ſwallows in ſummer." The experience of the Reporter has, upon the whole, agreed with this obſervation, more eſpecially as it applies to the poor.

It is remarkable, however, that (with a ſingle exception, and that was not in his public practice) there has occurred to his notice not one caſe of genuine cholera ſince the appearance of his laſt Report.

The fevers, likewiſe, have been merely ephemeral. He has not met with a ſolitary inſtance of typhus: although in moſt of the former years of his experience he has obſerved it to prevail more particularly towards the concluſion of the ſummer, when the debilitating power of exceſſive heat, conſtantly acting during the preceding months, has had its full effect upon the conſtitution.

Acute rheumatiſm appears, of late, the prominent epidemic; ariſing, as it generally does, from an imprudent or accidental expoſure to cold and moiſture. In caſes of this kind, the lancet is too wantonly and indiſcriminately employed. Although by the relaxation which the uſe of it induces, it diminiſhes for a time the power of painful ſenſation, it is apt to induce a dangerous, and ſometimes a fatal, debility; to render the body more ſuſceptible of a relapſe; and, in a large proportion of inſtances, after relieving this form of the diſeaſe, it gives riſe to the chronic and more obſtinate modifications of it.

A patient lately under the care of the Writer, was afflicted with a rheumatic, approaching to a paralytic, affection of the lower extremities: a prediſpoſition to which was evidently brought on by an addiction, for the greater part of his life, to the exceſſive uſe of ſpirituous liquors. It was thought right to adviſe him, as his circumſtances allowed of it, to ſpend the autumnal months at ſome place on the coaſt; a preſcription with which he was ready to comply: as, at a former period, after having, from a ſimilar cauſe, been diſabled from walking many months, he had not ſpent more than three weeks at the ſea, (where at firſt he was obliged to be carried to the machine for the ſake of bathing) before he was ſo far reſtored, as to exerciſe his limbs without any pain or inconvenience.

It is in ſuch inſtances of extreme weakneſs, or premature exhauſtion of the vital power, that marine atmoſphere and immerſions exhibit a real and moſt ſtriking efficacy.

Perhaps it may appear too frivolous and fanciful to ſuggeſt, that in recommending to an invalid a particular place of valetudinarian reſort, not merely the purity of its air, but the beauty of its neighbouring ſcenery ought often to be taken into the account. A perſon of taſte or imagination may receive benefit to his health through the medium of the *eye*, as well as that of any other organ. In dyſpepſia, or hypochondriaſis more eſpecially, which in ſome ſhape or other conſtitute a large proportion of the diſeaſes that occur in the more luxurious and refined claſſes of ſociety, the habits of *thinking* and *feeling*, which from education or accidental circumſtances have been acquired, are, in general, far from being ſufficiently attended to. In ſuch caſes, it is not from throwing drugs into the ſtomach that we are to expect eſſential advantage, ſo much as from making uſe of thoſe means which are calculated to excite new and agreeable trains of thought.

Intellect is not omnipotent: but its actual power over the organized matter to which it is attached is much greater than is in general imagined. The anatomy of the *mind*, therefore, ſhould be learnt as well as that of the body; the ſtudy of its conſtitution, in general, and its peculiarities, or what may be technically called idioſyncraſies, in any individual caſe, ought to be regarded and attended to as one of the moſt eſſential branches of medical education.

*Southampton row, Ruſſel ſq.* J. REID.
*Auguſt* 20, 1804.

NEW

# NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

*Being an Analyſis of all Acts of General Importance, paſſed during the late Seſſion of Parliament.*

" An Act to extend the Proviſions of two Acts, paſſed in the 39th and 40th, and in the 41ſt Years of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, relating to the Uſe of Horſe Hides in making Boots and Shoes, and preventing the damaging of Raw Hides and Skins in the flaying thereof, and to alter and amend the ſame as to the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, and Borough of Southwark and liberties thereof, and all Places within fifteen Miles of the Royal Exchange of the City of London." (Paſſed 4th July, 1803. 43. Geo. III. Chap. cvi.

BY this Act, the proviſions of the Acts 39 and 40 Geo III. c. 66, and 41 Geo. III. c. 53, ſo far as not repealed or amended by this Act, are extended to the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the borough of Southwark, and the liberties thereof, and to all places within fifteen miles of the Royal Exchange." § 1.

" All raw hides and ſkins of oxen, bulls, cows, heiffers, ſteers or ſtirkes, horſes, mares, geldings, calves, hogs, or pigs, flayed at any place, not exceeding five miles from the Royal Exchange, ſhall be brought, for the purpoſe of being ſtamped, to the market of Leadenhall, on the uſual market days; and all raw ſkins of ſheep or lambs ſhall be brought, either to the ſheep-ſkin market at Woods Cloſe, that in the borough of Southwark, or the other in the pariſh of St. Botolph, Aldgate, commonly called the Whitechapel Market, or ſuch other place as ſhall be appointed by the *Companies*, in manner in this act mentioned, and ſhall be publiſhed in the London gazette on two ſucceſſive Saturdays after any ſuch place ſhall be ſo appointed; and all ſuch hides and ſkins aforeſaid ſhall be ſtamped by the inſpectors of hides and ſkins at the ſaid markets, according to the proviſions of the recited Acts and this Act; and every perſon neglecting to bring ſuch raw hide or ſkin to one of ſuch markets as aforeſaid, to be ſo ſtamped as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit, for every ſuch ſkin, not exceeding 5l. nor leſs than 20s." § 2.

*The remaining clauſes relate ſolely to the above local markets.*

An Act to repeal an Act, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, for eſtabliſhing regulations reſpecting aliens arriving in this kingdom, or reſident therein; and for eſtabliſhing, until three months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, regulations reſpecting aliens arriving in this kingdom, or reſiding therein, in certain caſes. (Paſſed Auguſt 12, 1803. 43 Geo. III. c. clv.

The following are the moſt material of the new proviſions made in lieu of thoſe repealed.

When His Majeſty ſhall direct that any alien ſhall depart within a time limited; and ſuch alien ſhall wilfully neglect, or ſhall be found in the United Kingdom, he may be arreſted, and committed to the common gaol, until he ſhall be taken in charge for the purpoſe of being ſent out of the kingdom; and if ſuch alien ſhall without licence return, ſuch alien ſhall be tranſported for life." § 2.

" One juſtice, before whom ſuch alien ſhall be brought for neglecting obedience as aforeſaid, may impriſon for any time, not exceeding one month for the firſt offence, and not exceeding two for the ſecond." § 3.

" One of the ſecretraries of ſtate, or the lord lieutenant of Ireland, or chief ſecretary, in any caſe in which he ſhall apprehend that any alien will not pay obedience, or in which an alien ſhall have been arreſted by warrant, to give ſuch alien in charge to one of the meſſengers, or to any other perſon, in order to his being conducted out of this realm." § 4.

" The maſter of every ſhip, ſhall, immediately on arrival, and before he ſhall enter or land any part of the cargo, declare in writing to the collector and comptroller of cuſtoms, whether there are any aliens on board." § 6.

" No alien ſhall land until the maſter ſhall have made the declaration, and have obtained, from the officer of the cuſtoms, a permiſſion in writing to land ſuch alien; and in caſe any alien, not being one of the mariners company, ſhall land without ſuch permiſſion, ſuch alien ſhall be carried before one juſtice, who ſhall commit ſuch alien to gaol, until the pleaſure of His Majeſty, or the lord lieutenant, ſhall be known; and the maſter ſhall forfeit 50l. for every alien landed." § 7.

" Maſter of every ſhip ſo arriving, who ſhall neglect to make ſuch declaration, ſhall forfeit 20l. for every alien on board, whom he ſhall have neglected to declare to be returned before one juſtice." § 8.

Every alien who ſhall arrive at any port, ſhall, immediately after, declare in writing

writing to such officer of the customs, the name of the ship; and every alien who shall so arrive, and every alien who shall depart from any port, shall immediately after, declare to such officer his name and rank, or if a domestic servant, then also the name, rank, and description of his master, or shall verbally make such declaration, to be reduced to writing, and also declare the country whence he shall then have come, and the place to which he is then going, and his occupation, on pain of conviction before one justice, be imprisoned for not exceeding one month." § 9.

"Every alien arriving shall obtain from the officer of the customs, a certificate of his declaration." § 10.

"Not to extend to any mariner whom the master shall certify to be actually engaged in the navigation of such ship." § 11.

"It shall not be lawful for any alien, so arriving, to import any weapons, arms, gunpowder, or ammunition whatever, other than as merchandize." § 12.

"When his majesty shall think it necessary, by proclamation, or order in council, to direct that aliens shall not be landed, or shall not be landed except at such places and under such regulations as therein expressed, then the master shall not suffer any such alien to land, contrary to such proclamation or order, on pain to forfeit 40l. for every alien landed, to be recovered before one justice, and every vessel or boat used in landing such alien, shall be seized and forfeited." § 13.

"No alien shall depart from the place in which he shall have arrived, except for the purpose of making such declaration to the chief officer of the customs, or for the purpose of obtaining such passport as hereinafter mentioned, without previously obtaining a passport from the chief magistrate of such place, or from one justice of the district. But if such mayor or justice shall see reason to refuse such passport, he may withhold the same, and commit such alien to the common gaol, or detain him in such custody as he thinks fit, until he shall have transmitted to the secretary of state, or secretary to the lieutenant of Ireland, a statement of the circumstances, and until he shall have received the directions as to such passport." § 14.

"When any alien, except domestic servants, or of such as have had letters patent of denization, or been naturalized, who shall have arrived since the 1st of January, 1792, or during the present hostilities, shall be desirous to change the place of his residence, such alien shall obtain from the chief magistrate, or any justice, a passport." § 15.

"The mayor or chief magistrate, or any justice of any county, place, or district, is to require of any alien, who arrived after the 1st day of January, 1792 (except such domestic servants as aforesaid), to exhibit his passport; and in default of exhibiting it, or in case it shall appear thereby that such alien is not in his way to the place expressed, such mayor or justice may commit such alien to the common gaol, or detain him until notice be sent to one of the secretaries of state, or to the secretary of the lord lieutenant, and unless within 21 days ordered to be discharged, or to depart the realm, such mayor, &c. is to cause such alien to be committed to the common gaol, until delivered by due course of law." § 16.

"If any person, alien or not, shall for his own, or for the use of any other person, wilfully forge, counterfeit, or alter, &c. any passport, certificate, licence, or allowance, or shall obtain the same under any other name or description than that declared to such custom-house officer, or to such mayor or justice, or shall falsely pretend to be the person mentioned, such person shall, on conviction thereof in the court of King's Bench, or any court of oyer and terminer, gaol delivery, or great sessions, or in the justiciary court in Scotland, or in any court of record in Ireland, be imprisoned for not exceeding three months, and if an alien, shall also, at the expiration depart out of this realm within a time, and if found therein, after such time, be transported for seven years." § 17.

"His majesty, may order any alien to be detained in custody in such place and manner as his majesty shall think fit." § 18.

"His majesty, or such lord lieutenant, may by proclamation or order in council, or under sign manual, order any alien, who arrived since the 1st day of January, 1792, or during the present hostilities, other than domestic servants, to reside in any such districts as his majesty shall think necessary, on pain to be arrested; and if it appear that he did wilfully depart out of such district, he shall be committed to the common gaol, and if convicted before one justice he shall be imprisoned for not exceeding six months." § 19.

"It also may be ordered, that all aliens shall at such time as specified, give to some neighbouring magistrate a full account of all weapons, arms, gunpowder, and ammunition, in their possession, or in that of others for their use; and such alien shall with n

within the time ſpecified, deliver up to ſuch magiſtrate all ſuch weapons, &c.; and it ſhall not be lawful for any alien, ſubſequent to the delivery of ſuch account, to buy or to have in his poſſeſſion, or in that of others, for his uſe, any weapons, &c. and any ſuch perſon wilfully neglecting ſo to do, ſhall on conviction before one juſtice be impriſoned for not exceeding one month." § 20.

"The principal ſecretaries of ſtate or ſecretary to the lord lieutenant in Ireland, or one juſtice, or any chief magiſtrate may by warrant, cauſe any houſe occupied by any aliens, or in which an alien ſhall be a lodger, not being a domeſtic ſervant, to be ſearched in the day-time, and in the preſence of a peace officer, to diſcover weapons, &c. concealed." § 21.

"His majeſty, or ſuch lord lieutenant, by proclamation, may command every alien to regiſter himſelf in manner thereinafter mentioned, and to obtain a licence for that purpoſe." § 22.

"And if an alien ſhall be found at large, not having obtained ſuch licence, or an allowance of time to obtain ſuch licence, ſuch perſon ſhall, at the diſcretion of the juſtices before whom he ſhall be convicted, ſuffer impriſonment for not exceeding ſix months." § 23.

"In caſe any perſon authorized to grant licences, to whom application ſhall be made, think fit to refuſe ſuch licence, ſuch alien, ſo applying for ſuch licence, ſhall be forthwith conveyed before a juſtice, and committed to priſon, or to one of his majeſty's meſſengers, until the circumſtances ſhall have been certified to one of the ſecretaries of ſtate who may either direct ſuch licence to be granted, or ſuch alien to be conveyed out of this kingdom. But the perſon authorized to grant ſuch licence may give ſuch alien further time for obtaining ſuch licence." § 24.

"If an alien, having ſuch licence, ſhall be at large in any place not allowed, he ſhall be liable to all ſuch penalties as if not granted." § 25.

"If ſuch licence be loſt, any perſon authorized to grant them, upon proof, on oath, may grant a freſh licence." § 26.

"It ſhall not be lawful for any alien to leave this kingdom without a paſſport from one of the ſecretaries of ſtate, or ſecretary of ſuch lord lieutenant, which ſhall be produced to the officer of cuſtoms, at the port where he ſhall embark; and if any alien ſhall embark on board any veſſel, not having obtained ſuch paſſport with the privity of the maſter, ſuch maſter ſhall, on conviction before one juſtice, forfeit 50l.; and in caſe he neglect to pay ſuch penalty, ſuch officer of the cuſtoms may detain ſuch veſſel, and ſuch alien, being convicted before any juſtice, ſhall ſuffer impriſonment for not exceeding two months." § 27.

"Aliens, abiding in this kingdom, who have quitted their country by reaſon of any troubles in France, or in the countries conquered by the arms of France, ſhall not be liable to be held to bail, nor to be taken in execution on any judgment, nor by any caption for any debt or other cauſe of action, contracted or ariſing in parts beyond ſeas, other than the dominions of his majeſty, while ſuch aliens were not within the ſaid dominions." § 28.

"Any alien having obtained a paſſport, who ſhall not proceed with due diligence to leave this kingdom, ſhall be liable to all ſuch penalties as if no paſſport were granted." § 29.

"Every perſon receiving into his houſe, for the purpoſe of lodging for more than twenty-four hours, any alien who ought to procure a licence, ſhall require him to procure ſuch licence, and to deliver a copy, before ſuch perſon ſhall receive ſuch alien, and ſhall within twenty-four hours after he ſhall have come to reſide, deliver ſuch copy to a juſtice, or conſtable, near the place, and alſo to the overſeer of the poor, and to the ſchoolmaſter of the pariſh in Scotland, with a notice that he did come to lodge on a day ſpecified, which ſhall be the very day when he actually came to lodge; and if any perſon ſhall knowingly receive into his houſe to lodge, any alien not producing ſuch licence, or not delivering a copy, or ſhall neglect to deliver ſuch copy, with ſuch notice, every perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit not exceeding 10l., one moiety to the informer, the other to the poor of the pariſh." § 30.

"True copies of ſuch notices, delivered as aforeſaid, ſhall, in London, and within the bills of mortality, be tranſmitted once in every week to an officer appointed for that purpoſe, and in every other part of the kingdom four times in every year; on the firſt of December, March, February, and September, to the clerk of the peace; to be laid by him before the next quarterly ſeſſions, to be by them certified to one of the ſecretaries aforeſaid." § 32.

"Mayor, alderman, or any one juſtice for any county or place, authoriſed by one of the ſecretaries of ſtate, or by ſuch ſecretary of the lord lieutenant, or by order of his majeſty in council, may cauſe any alien to be taken into cuſtody and examined; and if it ſhall appear fit to detain ſuch alien, may order ſuch alien to be detained in cuſtody until his majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known,

known, the reaſons whereof are to be tranſmitted to one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, or ſecretary of the lord lieutenant, in order that his majeſty, or ſuch lord lieutenant, may determine what may be done, who may either direct that ſuch alien be diſcharged, or ordered out of the kingdom." § 33.

"No foreign ambaſſador, or other public miniſter, nor his domeſtic ſervants, ſhall be deemed an alien within this act." § 34.

"Nothing in this act ſhall affect any alien, not above the age of fourteen years." § 35.

"The proof that perſons are not ſubject to the proviſions in this act ſhall lie on the perſon alleged to be an alien." § 36.

"In caſe any perſon, ordered to be tranſported for life, ſhall eſcape previous to ſentences being carried into execution, or ſhall, having been tranſported, be found at large within this realm, he ſhall ſuffer death." § 39.

"Pariſhioners may be witneſſes, notwithſtanding the penalties are given to the poor." § 44.

"This act ſhall continue in force until three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace." § 47.

*The conductors of the Monthly Magazine, have now brought to a Termination, their propoſed abſtract of the moſt important acts paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament,* 43 *Geo.* III. *and their readers will find that thoſe only which are not of general concern, have been omitted.* In this abſtract they will perceive alſo that a very correct abridgment, although in a compendious form, has been given of every material clauſe in the numerous acts referred to, and it is to be obſerved that thoſe cannot be had at large in Mr. Runnington's quarto edition, for leſs than 1l. 11s. 6d.

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## ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of July and the 20th of Auguſt, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

### BANKRUPTCIES.

*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.*

AMES, John, New road, Middleſex, victualler. (Croſs, King's ſtreet, Southwark

Biſhop, John, and John Terry, Maidſtone, Upholders. (Webb, St. Thomas's ſtreet, Southwark

Beaumont, George, Newmarket, grocer. (Smart and Thomas, Staple inn

Browne, John, Bath, Bookſeller. (Sheppard and Addington, Bedford row

Byrne, Michael, George ſtreet, Mancheſter ſquare, coal merchant. (Cheſter, Melina place, St. George's fields

Bolleau, Daniel, Hull, merchant. (Egerton, Gray's inn

Byers, Bryant, Charterhouſe, Hinton, Shopkeeper. (Pearſons, Temple

Chatburn, Samuel, Hebden bridge, cotton ſpinner. (Holland, Mancheſter

Crenan, John, Johnſon's court, Fleet ſtreet, bookbinder. (Lee, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn

Chapin, Samuel, Southwark, grocer. (Hall, Salter's hall

Clark, James, Burſledon, Southampton, ſhipowner. (Leigh and co. New bridge ſtreet

Clayton, John, Salford, flour dealer. (Edge, Inner Temple

Cartwright, Richard, Mancheſter, brushmaker. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Caven, Peter, Brighton, linen draper. (Brown, Little Friday ſtreet

Cooper, Thomas, junior, Derby, Watchmaker. (Lowten, Temple

Cook, Samuel, Trowbridge, clothier. (French and Williams, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn

Connellan, Jeremiah, Brown's buildings, St. Mary axe, merchant. (Blunt, Old pay office

Cole, Thomas, Dagenham, baker. (Eaton, Birching lane

Deighton, John, Reeth, ironmonger. (Egerton, Gray's inn ſquare

Delauney, Andrew, Great Pulteney ſtreet, working jeweller. (Wedd and Day, Gerrard ſtreet

Denton, Jonathan, Huntſelf, cotton ſpinner. (Wilſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn

Eddells, Thomas, Aldermanbury. (warehouſeman, Sevale, Boſwell court

Gidlow, Wm. Hindley, cotton manufacturer. (Blackſtock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry

Gower, Richard, Thomas Soper, and John Beavis, Birmingham, leather dreſſers. (Richardſon, Monument yard

Holbrow, John, and William Holbrow, Dealers. (Bennet, Dean's court, St. Paul's

Hill, William, Liverpool, ſhip builder. (Blackſtock, St. Mildred's court

Hodgſon, John, Birmingham, merchant. Partner with Henry Thompſon of Baltimore, North America. (Egerton, Gray's inn

Haw, Thomas, Stockton, ſhip builder. (Raisbeck, Stockton

Jones, Richard, Mancheſter, victualler. (Hurd, King's bench walks, Temple

Keene, David, Alderſgate ſtreet, cabinet maker. (Flaſkman, Ely place

Leighton, William, Newcaſtle on Tyne, innkeeper. (Wortham and Stephenſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn

Lawley, William, Cleobury Mortimer, timber merchant (Griffiths, Great James ſtreet

Leeſon Thomas, Packwood, mercer. (Smart, and Thomas, Staple inn

Nodin, John, Water lane, merchant. (Gregſon, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet

Owen, Thomas, Walſal, baker. (Barker, Gray's inn

Osborne, James, Oxford, ſaddler. (Townſend, Staple inn

Peck, Anthony, Graveſend, carpenter, Great Preſcot ſtreet, Goodman's fields

Pryer, William, Hackney, ſtock broker. (Bugg, New broad ſtreet

Pugh, Edward, Franklin's yard, near the Circus, oilman. (Davies, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet

Porter, William, Great Driffield, grocer. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Palmer, Francis-Paul, Sidbury, money ſcrivener. (Smart and Thomas, Staple inn

Price, Mary, Hereford, milliner. (Davies, Lothbury

Radcliffe, Neddy, Oldham, cotton ſpinner. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Riley, Edward, Strand, dealer in muſic. (Orrel, Winſley ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet

Row, Thomas, Bath, butcher. (Sheppard and Allington, Bedford row

Sazonoff, Stephen, Walworth, merchant. (Willeſ and Anneſley, Finsbury ſquare

Sayers, Joſeph, Charles ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare, ſhoemaker. (Orrel, Winſley ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet

Scougall, George, Blackheath, merchant. (Gregſon, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet

Smith, James, Pemberton, bleacher. (Blackſtock, St. Mildreds court

Thompſon, Robert, Sheffield, cutler. (Bigg, Hatton garden

Tripp, Henry, Briſtol, taylor. (James, Gray's inn

Towne, Rev. William, ſchoolmaſter and bookſeller, Deptford. (Drew, Bermondſey ſtreet

Teaſdale, Thomas, Penrith, innkeeper. (Lowndes and Lambert, Red lion ſquare

Tuton, John, and Joſeph Waring, Leeds, merchants, partners with Jonathan Wilks of Oporto, (Lambert, Hatton garden

Whittingham, Charles, Warmingham forge, iron maſter (Huxley, Temple

Wells, John, and Thomas Smith, Leadenhall ſtreet, Hatters. (Williams, Upper John ſtreet, Fitzroy ſquare

Wilſon, William, Coal Exchange, coal factor. (Raine, Mark lane

Warlters, John, Cornhill, mercer. (Barrow, Forbes, and Mandcock, Baſinghall ſtreet

Worthington, George, Mancheſter, porterbrewer, partner with James Norman, of Didsbury. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Wray, Hilton, Birchin lane, ſtuffſ. (Oakley, New London ſtreet

Wheatley, Luke, ſenior, Bedworth, butcher. (Nicholls, Taviſtock place
Wall, David, Briſtol, cordwainer. (James, Gray's inn ſquare

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

ANDREWS, John, Abergavenny, ironmonger, Auguſt 16
Aldred, Ebenezer, Wakefield, manufacturer, September 27, final
Abbot, Thomas, Needham market, yarn maker, Sept. 13, final
Buddicom, Rob. Jos. Liverpool, merchant, partner with Michael Cullen, and Rob Martin, ſeparate eſtate of Buddicom and Martin, Auguſt 27
Booth, Edward, Manchester, butcher, Auguſt 23, final
Bowman, John, Water lane, brandy merchant, July 28
Bell, William, Bainehall ſtreet, baize factor, October 27
Bateman, John, Whitechapel, hardwareman, Auguſt 25
Briggs, John, Yarmouth, ſhopkeeper, Auguſt 25
Bradley, Anthony Ashborne and Thomas Marſhal, Bird's grove, cotton ſpinners, Auguſt 28, ſeparate eſtate of Bradley
Bilkitt, Thomas, Barmby marſh, corn factor, Auguſt 31, final
Burcham, Charles, Stowmarket, butcher, Auguſt 28, final
Bickby, William, Cleckheaton, ſcribbling miller, Auguſt 29, final
Brant, Robert, Briſtol, jeweller, September 22, final
Collin, John, Broad ſtreet, merchant, trading in the firm of John Cottin and ſons, Auguſt 14
Davies, Edward, Ivy lane, furrier, Auguſt 25
Donaldſon, Robert, Liverpool, haberdaſher, Sept. 8, final
Dutton, John, Catherine court, Towerhill, ſhip broker, Nov. 19
Deakin, Robert, Wilton cum Twambrooke, merchant, Sept. 17
Daverby, George, and William Macfarlane, Rotherhithe, merchants, Sept. 22
Enſor, Joſeph, Sherborne, ſpirit dealer, Nov. 10
Edwards, John, Benſington, miller, Auguſt 31
Fogg, Robert, junior, New Bond ſtreet, china man, Oct. 27
Faulkner, Thomas, Manchester, William Faulkner, and John Gibſon, London, ſurviving partners of William Faulkner, ſenior, Auguſt 23
Field, Benjamin, Union ſtreet, Biſhopſgate ſtreet without, Upholſterer, Nov. 10, final
Fiſher, William, junior, Ireſtwhiſtle, clothier, Sept. 6
Fielding, John Halifax, innkeeper, Auguſt 23, final
Galton, Edward, Iſleworth, innkeeper, October 30, final
Hoad, John, Fareham, timber merchant, Auguſt 17
Hodſon, Henry Loftus, Huntingdon, merchant, Auguſt 20
Hartley, Stephen, Heckmondwike, carpet manufacturer September, 17, final
Jaques, John, and Jeffrey Crane, Clare ſtreet, cheeſe mongers, Auguſt 18
Jackſon, William, Ick, Hungerford, grocer, Auguſt 28
Johnſon, Thomas, St. Martin's court, umbrella maker, Sept. 22
Lovely, Thomas, Jones, Piccadilly, haberdaſher, Auguſt 25
Liptrap, John, and Samuel Davey Liptrap, Whitechapel, diſtillers, ſeparate eſtate of John Liptrap, Sept 8
Langſon, Richard, Cheſter, and Michael Gaſkers, Chetwood, cotton merchants, Sept. 7
Lexton, John, Limeklin row, Greenwich, Potter, Sept. 8
Meeſki, Henry, Edward ſtreet, taylor, Auguſt 25
Matthew, William, Bermondſey, parchment maker, Auguſt 28
Macqueen, Somerville, Fiſh ſtreet hill, hardwareman, Auguſt 25
Metcalfe, Joſeph and John Jeyes, Upper Eaſt Smithfield, oilmen, Joint eſtate, and ſeparate eſtate of Metcalfe, ſeparate eſtate of Jeyes, Nov. 10
Molard, Anthony, Berwick ſtreet, taylor, Sept. 18, final
Meek, Robert, Eccleſhall, grocer, Sept. 10, final
Nuttall, Chriſopher, Manchester, cotton ſpinner, Auguſt 28
Noble, Nicholas, Berrier, butter factor, Auguſt 20
Noneſs, Bartholomew, Great Sutton ſtreet, watch caſe maker, Sept. 4
Pollard, James, Eſſex ſtreet, taylor, Auguſt 21
Parker, John, Bolton, iron founder, Auguſt 17
Preſton, Robert, Liverpool, merchant, Auguſt 28
Paiſon, Thomas and William, Sammon, Ruſſia row, Milk ſtreet, Iriſh factors, Sept. 8
Pinch, John, Bathwick, carpenter, Auguſt 21
Pontey, William, Speedmore, corn factor, Sept. 7, final
Reddih, John, Sutton, corn factor, Auguſt 29
Sturmy, George, Hamner, Leadenhall ſtreet, ſtationer Auguſt 11, final
Smith, Thomas, Gould's hill, Ratcliff highway, linen draper, Auguſt 13
Stubbs, Richard, Wykeham grange, dealer, Auguſt 20
Stavely, Richard, Fenchurch ſtreet, druggiſt, Aug. 5, final
Stretch, Thomas, Grafton ſtreet, St. Pancras, grocer, Auguſt 25
Sherriff, James, Hatton garden, merchant, Sept. 15
Shipley, Thomas, Walcot, corn factor, Sept. 14
Tabart, Benjamin, Bond ſtreet, bookſeller, Auguſt 25
Wardall, John, Liverpool, timber merchant, Auguſt, 24, final
Wilſon, Jno Delver, George ſtreet, Mary-le-bone, pawnbroker, Oct. 30, final
Watkins, John, Northmoor, butcher, Auguſt 20
Wimpenny, John, Elland, innkeeper, Auguſt 23, final
Ward, Richard, Robinſon, Cottingham, merchant, Aug. 31
Wallace, John, and William Hawes, Hanwell, ſoapmaker, Sept. 8
Williams, Edward, Liverpool baker, Sept 4, final
Wilton, Richard, Bread ſtreet, merchant, Sept. 15
Wagner, Benedict Paul, Great Winchester ſtreet, merchant, Sept 11
Young, John, Long acre, coachmaker, Auguſt 25

# STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
## *In Auguſt*, 1804.

### THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

WE have to diſtinguiſh our narrative of the public tranſactions of this month, by recording one of the fineſt examples of courage and knowledge of nautical tactics ever exhibited by the ſeamen of merchant veſſels in any nation known to hiſtory. In our laſt number, we mentioned the reports which then prevailed reſpecting our homeward bound China fleet and the enemy's ſquadron, under the command of Admiral Linois. On the 5th of February laſt, the China fleet, conſiſting of ſixteen ſail, bound for England, and ten country ſhips, ſailed from Canton, without convoy, under the command of Captain Dance, of the Earl Camden, as acting commodore. On the 14th, at day break, *Paulo Audo* bearing weſt ſouth-weſt, the fleet were proceeding under an eaſy ſail; and at 8 A.M. the Royal George made ſignal for ſeeing five ſtrange ſail. Captain Dance had with him the Ganges brig, a faſt ſailing veſſel, placed under his orders at Canton for any ſervice that might occur on the voyage; and Lieutenant Fowler of the royal navy, late commander of the Porpoiſe, was a paſſenger in his ſhip. This officer volunteered his ſervice, to proceed in the brig, cloſely to reconnoitre the ſtrange ſail, which duty he performed in an able manner, being ſupported by ſome of the Eaſt Indiamen. At 1 P.M. Captain Dance, learning by ſignal, that the ſtrange ſquadron was an enemy, recalled the reconnoitring ſhips, and formed the line of battle in cloſe order. About ſunſet, the enemy bore cloſe up to the rear of his fleet, and he expected every moment they would attack him; but they hauled off to windward. This ſquadron conſiſted of the *Marengo* of 84 guns, the admiral's ſhip; the *Belle Poule*, and *Similante* heavy frigates; a corvette of 28 guns; and the Batavian brig *William* of 18 guns. Lieutenant Fowler, in the Ganges, ſtationed the country ſhips on Captain Dance's lee bow; and then took with him ſome of the men

from

from thoſe veſſels who volunteered their ſervice in the action. The commodore lay to all night in line of battle, the men being at their quarters. At day-break, on the 15th he ſaw the enemy lying to, about three miles to windward; and hoiſted his colours, offering battle if they choſe to bear down. Four of the enemy's ſhips then hoiſted French colours, the line of battle ſhip carrying a rear-admiral's flag; and the brig hoiſted Batavian colours. At 9 A. M. finding the ſquadron did not bear down, Captain Dance formed order of ſailing, and ſteered his courſe under an eaſy ſail; on which, the enemy filled their ſails, and edged towards him. At 1 P. M. the commodore, fearing they would attempt to cut off ſome of the rear of his fleet, inſtantly made ſignal to tack, and bear down on them, and engage in ſucceſſion. The Royal George was the headmoſt of the Engliſh ſhips; the Ganges followed next; and the third was the commodore's ſhip, the Earl Camden. The French admiral formed in a very cloſe line, and opened a heavy fire; but our brave and experienced ſailors reſerved their fire till they had approached nearer to the enemy, when they commenced the action on their part, with the moſt perfect coolneſs and intrepidity. The three veſſels we have juſt named bore the brunt of the action; for before the others could come up, the enemy hauled their wind, and ſtood away to the eaſt, with all the ſail they could ſet. At 2 P.M. the commodore made ſignal for a general chaſe, and his victorious merchantmen purſued for two hours the defeated ſquadron of the enemy's men of war, &c. Captain Dance in the whole of this affair united the utmoſt prudence with that undaunted temper which diſtinguiſhes his profeſſion, perceiving that the chaſe might carry him too far from his courſe, and juſtly calculating the unneceſſary hazard to which a further purſuit might expoſe the immenſe property (not leſs than eight millions ſterling) under his protection, he now deſiſted from the chaſe. As long as he could ſee the enemy, they ſtood to the eaſtward under a preſs of ſail. In this action, the Royal George received ſixty-ſix ſhot in her hull and ſails. Of her crew, one only was killed, and one much wounded; nor were there any killed or wounded beſide in the whole fleet. The Ganges and Earl Camden received ſome ſhot; none of the other ſhips were touched.

The commodore, in the letter he wrote on this occaſion to the court of directors, (which is worthy of notice for its modeſty and good ſenſe) obſerves that, during the two days in which he was in ſight of the enemy, he had an opportunity of communicating with the captains of the different veſſels, and that he found them one and all, determined to defend the property confided to their care to the laſt extremity; and this fine tribute of his eſteem is equally honourable to him and to them.

After the action, Captain Dance put into *Pinang* for water; where he found the Albion and Sceptre men of war, who convoyed him to *St. Helena*, which he gained on the 9th of June. He ſailed thence on the 18th of the ſame month, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip, the Plantagenet.

The country ſhips had parted from him on the 28th of March, to proceed on their voyage to the different ports of India. The French ſquadron is ſtated to have arrived at Batavia on the 25th of February.

On the 7th inſtant, the China fleet arrived off the Iſle of Wight. The news was received by the nation with an enthuſiaſm excited rather by the merit of the officers and crews, than the ſafety of an immenſe property. The court of directors of the Eaſt India Company eagerly expreſſed their high ſenſe of the gallant behaviour of the fleet. To Captain DANCE, they voted the ſum of 2000 guineas, and a piece of plate of the value of 200 guineas —to Captain TIMINS, of the *Royal George*, 1000 guineas, and a piece of plate of 100 guineas—to Captains J. C. LOCKYER, of the *Ocean*, J. KIRKPATRICK of the *Henry Addington*, ARCHIBALD HAMILTON of the *Bombay Caſtle*, WILLIAM WARD FARROR of the *Cumberland*, WILLIAM STANLEY CLARKE of the *Wexford*, HENRY MERITON of the *Exeter*, THOMAS LARKINS of the *Warren Haſtings*, JAMES PENDERGRASS of the *Hope*, ROBERT HUNTER BROWN of the *Dorſetſhire*, HENRY WILSON of the *Waſley*, JAMES FARQUHARSON of the *Alfred*, ROBERT FORIN of the *Coutts*, WILLIAM MOFFATT of the *Ganges*, and JOHN WORDSWORTH, junior, of the *Earl of Abergavenny*, 500 guineas each, and a piece of plate of the value of 100 guineas each—to the other chief officers, the petty officers, and the ſeamen, ſums in proportion; and to Lieutenant FOWLER of the royal navy, (whoſe honourable ſervices they did not forget) 300 guineas for a piece of plate; the whole amount being not leſs than 50,000l.

The committee of ſubſcribers to the national fund, at Lloyd's, followed this worthy example, and voted to Captain Dance, a ſword of 100l. value, and a

vaſe of the like value—to Captain Timins, a ſword of 50l. value, and a vaſe of 100l. value—to the other captains, a ſword of 50l. each; and to Lieutenant Fowler, a ſword of like value. They did not forget that eſpecial and important uſe to which great part of the funds of that valuable ſociety are dedicated—the providing for perſons maimed in the ſervice of the country, and for the relations of men dying in the ſame cauſe. They addreſſed a letter to Captain Timins, requeſting him to furniſh the committee with the names and family of the ſeamen killed, and the ſeamen wounded on board the Royal George.

Every part of this ſtory is calculated to be told with equal and unmingled pleaſure.

In India, honours have been voted for the officers under whom our arms have been ſo victorious in that quarter. On the 14th of February, a meeting of the Britiſh inhabitants of *Calcutta* voted a marble ſtatue to be erected in honour of the Marquis Welleſley, a ſword of the value of 1500l. to be preſented to General Lake, and a ſword of 1000l. value to Major General Welleſley.

Thoſe rumours of immediate invaſion, which have been ſo often conjured up, ſometimes by actual alarm, but perhaps, as frequently, by a ſiniſter policy, to the great danger of blunting the ardour and courage of the nation, if it had looked only to temporary exertions, have been very recently revived with circumſtances that ſeem to impreſs even a more than uſual ſenſe of reality on the public mind. It is generally believed that Bonaparte has nearly completed his preparations both by land and ſea. It is certain, that he has been more than five weeks on the coaſt; and it is ſaid, with a view to ſuperintend the execution of his final orders for the invaſion. When we look at the orders lately iſſued by our miniſters, we cannot doubt that we are now ſeriouſly perſuaded the long threatened attempt will be ſpeedily made. Under theſe circumſtances, the nation feels in that juſt manner which its moſt ſanguine friends would wiſh; every one proceeding with his uſual occupations as if there were no enemy on the oppoſite ſhore to diſturb his tranquillity; yet as fully prepared and as prompt to reſiſt as if the enemy had freed the channel.

Among the meaſures of precaution taken by our government, is an order iſſued to the Lords Lieutenants of counties, containing very ſalutary directions for maintaining the domeſtic peace of the country, regularly ſupplying the markets, and other important objects, in the caſe of invaſion.

In the courſe of the unceaſing attempts of our blockading ſquadrons to annoy the enemy, an enterprize was undertaken by 38 men of the *Leda* frigate, (volunteers on the occaſion,) which equally excites admiration and regret. Theſe men, in two of the *Leda's* boats, commanded by Lieut. M'Lean, attempted to cut out a French cutter, under *Portel*, off Boulogne.—About 100 ſoldiers were abaft (concealed, it appears) in this veſſel. They permitted the Engliſh ſailors to board, and then fired a volley into the midſt of them, and charged bayonets. A dreadful conflict enſued, during which a French brig fired grape-ſhot among our men. Lieut. *M'Lean*, the captain's clerk, a ſerjeant and corporal of marines, and the captain of the forecaſtle, were killed. None, indeed, eſcaped, but thoſe who were actually thrown overboard in the conteſt. One boat and 14 men returned to the *Leda*; and that ſo many ſhould be ſaved from this imprudent enterprize is almoſt miraculous. Let us add, that, in proportion as we admire the daring temper of our ſailors, we lament the unneceſſary effuſion of their blood. The brave officer whoſe life was ſacrificed in this attempt, Lieut. *M'Lean*, was ſeen, immediately before he fell, with his back againſt the cutter's maſt, crying out *Victory!* which was the rallying word on the occaſion.

Admiral *Gantheaume*, it has been reported, has eſcaped with ſome of his ſquadron from Breſt. This intelligence is not confirmed; and it is probable, that merely ſome partial movements of the Breſt Fleet has given riſe to it. To intercept our homeward-bound Eaſt and Weſt India Fleets, the latter conſiſting of 440 ſail, was, no doubt, a temptation to the French Admiral. But then, to accompliſh it, he muſt have ſlipt out unperceived by our cruiſers; and, what is more difficult, muſt again have made a French port in ſafety.

*Havre* has been greatly haraſſed by Capt. Oliver, of the Royal Navy. The town was ſet fire to, and ſeveral of the veſſels in the harbour were recently deſtroyed by that active officer. In revenge, a number of gun-boats came out to attack him; but he ſoon compelled them to retreat.

The Corn Bill and the Inſolvent Debtor's Bill, of which we ſpoke in our laſt number, as being in progreſs through the houſes, have both paſſed into law. His Majeſty has ſince prorogued the Parliament

ment in perſon; and the royal family, after a ſhort reſidence at Windſor, are now at Weymouth.

A domeſtic national event, which has produced a ſenſation in the public mind as profound, perhaps, as any of thoſe circumſtances that have moſt agitated our political hiſtory, is the RETURN made by the SHERIFFS of MIDDLESEX to the writ for electing a member to ſerve in Parliament for that county. The election had been conteſted with great vehemence, and with much equality of ſucceſs, by the friends of the reſpective candidates. One of the practices of the Committee of the court candidate had been, to object indiſcriminately to all votes tendered for Sir Francis Burdett in the afternoon of each day's poll; and every day produced votes *tendered* for the popular candidate, but *deferred* by the Sheriffs for conſideration. The very laſt three hours of the poll produced between 40 and 50 of ſuch *deferred* votes. The counſel for Sir Francis Burdett had previouſly called upon the Sheriffs for a categorical anſwer as to the conduct they would purſue with theſe *deferred* votes; and upon this requiſition, the Sheriffs made a public declaration, "*that the votes actually tendered on the poll-books for the one or the other candidate ſhould be examined and decided on before the declaration of the final numbers, provided* they came round in perſon to their box to ſubſtantiate their claims." With this declaration Sir Francis Burdett's counſel were, very properly, ſatisfied. After the cloſe of the poll, at three o'clock, a board announced to the impatient multitude, that Sir Francis Burdett had a majority of ten; but this notice proved to be premature and erroneous. The Sheriffs, according to their ſolemn engagement, and in purſuance of their indiſpenſible duty, proceeded to examine and determine upon the rights of all perſons then preſent, who ſhould anſwer to their names, and whoſe votes had been actually *tendered* and *put upon the books*. Nineteen were thus decided on in the following manner:—

1 was rejected;

3 whoſe names had been put down, were allowed to *tender*, ſo as to entitle them to petition, but whoſe votes they could not reckon.

Of theſe,

2 tendered for Sir F. Burdett,

1 ——— for Mr. Mainwaring.

11 were declared good tenders for Sir F. Burdett; and of theſe, 10 having taken the oath, were put by the Sheriffs on the poll.—One, after being declared a good vote, went away, by miſtake, without taking the oath, and, therefore, he was not put on the poll.

4 were allowed to poll for Mr. Mainwaring, and were put on the poll.

19

In conſequence of theſe deciſions, on Wedneſday evening, at three o'clock, the numbers on the Sheriffs' poll ſtood—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For Sir Francis Burdett . . | | 2823 |
| Added, on examination by the Sheriffs, . . . . . | | 10 |
| | | 2833 |
| For Mr. Mainwaring | 2828 | |
| Added by the Sheriffs | 4 | 2832 |
| Majority for Sir F. Burdett | | 1 |

At ſeven o'clock on Wedneſday evening, the further proceeding was adjourned till nine o'clock on Thurſday morning.

On that day, a novel and a moſt indecent ſcene took place. A requiſition, in writing, was preſented to the Sheriffs, ſigned by Mr. Mainwaring, Sir William Gibbons, Mr. Rae, Mr. Melliſh, and Mr. John Bowles, demanding that they ſhould declare the numbers as they ſtood on the poll at three o'clock on Wedneſday laſt, without regarding the *deferred* votes, and ſhould make their return accordingly. Mr. Pigott, as counſel for Mr. Mainwaring, contended that they had no diſcretion, and that nothing could be added to the poll after the hour of three on the fifteenth day of the poll.

This was oppoſed by Sir Francis Burdett's counſel; and, after a long argument, all the parties were ordered to retire from the Sheriff's box, leaving the Sheriffs and their aſſeſſor to deliberate on this ſtrange requiſition. The reſult was, that, notwithſtanding the proteſt of Sir Francis Burdett's counſel, the Under-Sheriff, in the preſence and in the name of the Sheriffs, on the huſtings, declared the numbers to be, at the cloſe of the poll, at three o'clock on Wedneſday—

| | |
|---|---|
| For Sir Francis Burdett . | 2823 |
| For Mr. Mainwaring . . | 2828 |
| Majority for Mr. Mainwaring—— | 5 |

The Under-Sheriff then announced, in the uſual form, that George Boulton Mainwaring, Eſq. was duly elected to ſerve in Parliament as Knight of the Shire for the county.

When

When the crier was announcing the breaking up of the court, the counſel for Sir Francis Burdett interrupted him, by ſtating that the poll was improperly caſt up, and ought to be reviſed; but the Sheriffs directed the crier to proceed, which he accordingly did, and the court was broke up.

The rage of the populace, when the nature of the tranſaction was known, is not to be deſcribed. They inſiſted on chairing Sir Francis Burdett. Mr. Townſhend and Mr. Peter Moore (member for Coventry) beſought them to maintain a peaceable conduct, as that alone which was worthy of their juſt and great cauſe. Theſe remonſtrances had an inſtantaneous effect over a multitude that ſeemed, at one view, to have graſped the magnitude and value of the queſtion that remains to be contended on conſtitutional ground and with conſtitutional weapons. They retired with no other than the uſual marks of their approbation of the popular candidate.

On the Tueſday following, a meeting was held of the independent freeholders of Middleſex; and a manly reſolution paſſed, to aſſert, at their own expence, the ſacred rights of the elective franchiſe. A ſubſcription to this end was commenced, and 4000l. ſubſcribed on the ſpot. Since that, the flame has ſpread throughout the whole land. It is not Middleſex alone that is involved in this queſtion; nor is it Middleſex alone that feels. Subſcriptions, in aid of the great object, are opening in various parts of the country. The paſſion of the independent freeholders of Middleſex is common to the independent freeholders of every other county; and the anxiety and expectation reſpecting the deciſion of Parliament univerſal.

The following is the entire ſtatement of the fifteen days poll in the late election for Middleſex—

| | |
|---|---|
| Firſt day—For Sir Francis Burdett | 611 |
| For Mr. G. B. Mainwaring | 528 |
| Majority for Sir F. Burdett | 83 |
| Second day—For Sir F. Burdett | 972 |
| For Mr. Mainwaring | 927 |
| Majority for Sir F. Burdett | 45 |
| Third day—For Sir F. Burdett | 1237 |
| For Mr. Mainwaring | 1238 |
| Majority for Mr. Mainwaring | 1 |
| Fourth day—For Sir F. Burdett | 1424 |
| For Mr. Mainwaring | 1495 |
| Majority for Mr. Mainwaring | 71 |
| Fifth day—For Sir F. Burdett | 1616 |
| For Mr. Mainwaring | 1682 |
| Majority for Mr. Mainwaring | 72 |
| Sixth day—For Sir F. Burdett | 1718 |
| For Mr. Mainwaring | 1840 |
| Majority for Mr. Mainwaring | 122 |
| Seventh day—For Sir F. Burdett | 1912 |
| For Mr. Mainwaring | 1986 |
| Majority for Mr. Mainwaring | 64 |
| Eighth day—For Sir F. Burdett | 2030 |
| For Mr. Mainwaring | 2094 |
| Majority for Mr. Mainwaring | 64 |
| Ninth day—For Sir F. Burdett | 2123 |
| For Mr. Mainwaring | 2203 |
| Majority for Mr. Mainwaring | 80 |
| Tenth day—For Sir F. Burdett | 2222 |
| For Mr. Mainwaring | 2309 |
| Majority for Mr. Mainwaring | 87 |
| Eleventh day—For Sir F. Burdett | 2277 |
| For Mr. Mainwaring | 2407 |
| Majority for Mr. Mainwaring | 130 |
| Twelfth day—For Sir F. Burdett | 2349 |
| For Mr. Mainwaring | 2477 |
| Majority for Mr. Mainwaring | 128 |
| Thirteenth day.—Sir F. Burdett | 2499 |
| Mr. Mainwaring | 2586 |
| Majority for Mr. Mainwaring | 87 |
| Fourteenth day.—Sir F. Burdett | 2636 |
| Mr. Mainwaring | 2722 |
| Majority for Mr. Mainwaring | 86 |
| Fifteenth day.—Sir F. Burdett | 2826 |
| Mr. Mainwaring | 2825 |
| Majority for Sir F. Burdett | 1 |

Numbers, *as declared by the Sheriffs the next*

*next day, at the adjourned meeting*, August 9:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir F. Burdett . . . . | 2823 |
| Mr. Mainwaring . . . | 2818 |
| Majority for Mr. Mainwaring | 5 |

The exercise of the elective franchise has been interrupted in a singular manner, at *Knaresborough*, in Yorkshire. The Bailiffs of that borough, on the 30th of July, proceeded to the court-room, attended by three magistrates, to open the election for a representative of the borough, in the room of the Hon. W. Cavendish. A mob had taken possession of the stairs and avenues leading to the court-room, who ill-treated the officers and magistrates, and finally compelled them to retire, without executing their commission. The bailiffs of the borough have made a special return, stating these facts to the Sheriff; and the matter will be brought before the House of Commons.

### RUSSIA, DENMARK, AND SWEDEN.

A report prevails, that Russia has formed a treaty, offensive and defensive, with this country; and a passage in the speech from the throne, on the proroguing of Parliament, gives some countenance to such an event. Mean time it is said, that a Russian squadron of ships has landed 10,000 Russian soldiers at Copenhagen, and that a second squadron will convey another body of 20,000 Russian troops to the same city. This intelligence comes from Hamburgh, and cannot be relied on. It is also stated, that Bonaparte had demanded from the Elector of Baden, that he should compel the King of Sweden, who was on a visit to the Elector, who is his father-in-law, to retire from his dominions. It is certain, however, that his Swedish Majesty, as Duke of Pomerania, has given a vote in the Diet of Ratisbon, on the subject of the Russian declarations, decidedly hostile to France.

Louis XVIII. has arrived in Russia, where, on the invitation of Alexander, he and his family will find a more secure asylum than in the Prussian dominions. He left Warsaw on the 30th of July. A scene of a most atrocious nature, imminently threatning the life of the unfortunate Louis, is said to have been unfolded a few days before his departure; of which the following are the principal features. *Coulon*, a Frenchman who had been in the service of the Baron de Milleville, equerry to the Queen of France, had married a Polish woman, and lived in Warsaw, in great poverty, by keeping a billiard table. Two Frenchmen, who pretended to travel for their pleasure, arrived in that city, and frequently visited Coulon's table. They lived expensively, and affected to pity his indigence. About the middle of last month, they invited him to dine with them in the country; and after drinking freely, they proposed to enable him to live in comfort for the remainder of his life. Coulon was acquainted with the cook of Louis XVIII. They proposed he should call on the cook about the hour of preparing dinner, and throw two carrots into the soup making for the king's table. They said, he need not fear any punishment, as they were protected by the powerful arm of Bonaparte; and that all the royal family of France were surrounded by agents, by whose hands they were destined to die. Coulon affected to consent; and the next day they delivered the carrots to him. In the interval, he acquainted the Baron de Milleville with the plot, and it was laid before the King. M. de Hoyen, President of the Chamber and Governor of the Town, was informed of it; but, after many excuses, he declined even to arrest the two Frenchmen. A fruitless application was also made to the police-office. The King formally demanded, that the carrots should be opened and examined by some professional men, in the presence of the governor; but this also being declined by M. de Hoyen, the King ordered his physician, M. le Faire, aided by Dr. Bergenzoni, the most eminent physician in Warsaw, and M. Guteil, an apothecary, to proceed to the investigation. At the top of the carrots was a paste, but coloured, to look like their ordinary top. They were hollowed; and a powder, consisting of three sorts of arsenic, was found within each. M. de Tilly, the chief magistrate, refused to interfere, or apprehend the accused Frenchmen. The Comte de la Chapelle has been left by the King at Warsaw, to prosecute this mysterious affair before the criminal tribunal.

### GERMANY.

The Elector of Bavaria is raising numerous recruits in the principalities of Wurzburgh and Bamberg, territories acquired by him as indemnities. His army will soon amount to 60,00 men; of whom 40,000 will be encamped near the capital, in the autumn.

The Hanseatic Cities have sent deputies to Petersburgh, to complain of the forced loans demanded by the French. They had previously requested the mediation of the

King of Pruſſia, who received their deputies coolly, referring them to his miniſter for foreign affairs, who declared that the court of Berlin could not interfere in the matter. The ſenators ſent on that fruitleſs deputation, have ſince proceeded to Vienna, on a like miſſion; which, for the preſent, will be equally fruitleſs there alſo.

AMERICA.

A moſt melancholy event has lately happened in this country. General Hamilton was a perſon highly eſteemed; he had been the intimate friend of General Waſhington; and, in politics, in which he had taken an active part, was the firm opponent of the French party. Colonel Burr, the Vice Preſident of the United States, had conceived that he had ſpoken in a derogatory manner of his character. They were violent opponents in politics; but it does not appear that General Hamilton had ſpoken improperly of Colonel Burr's private conduct, although he had probably repreſented him as a dangerous man in politics. Colonel Burr, however, called upon the General for ſatisfaction; they met, and the General fell. From a paper he drew up previous to his going to the field, he appears to have met the vice-preſident with extreme reluctance, having done all that honour admitted of to avoid it. His will, made with a ſtrong preſentiment of his death, proves him to have been a man of great integrity and feeling. The mournful ſenſation occaſioned by his death was almoſt univerſal throughout the States. Mr. Morris, the governor of New York, delivered a pathetic diſcourſe over his body, before it was committed to the earth. The celebrated ſociety of the *Cincinnati* have determined to erect a monument in commemoration of his ſervices and his virtues. He has left a wife and children to mourn his loſs. Their unprotected condition ſeems to have anxiouſly occupied the greater part of his laſt moments.

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.*

### MARRIED.

C. Godmond, eſq. of Creſcent Place, New Bridge-ſtreet, to Miſs Codlinſon, eldeſt daughter of J. C. eſq. of Gravel-lane, Southwark.

R. W. Pickwood, eſq. of Egham, to Miſs Pogſon, of Rougham-place, Suffolk.

At Marybone church, T. Vanthuſen, eſq. to Miſs Cole, late of Somerſham, in Huntingdonſhire.

Capt. Ricketts, of the 13th dragoons to Miſs H. Loftus, daughter of General L.

G. Whateley, eſq. to Miſs Halſey, of Great Gaddeſden-place.

In Southwark, W. Bourne, eſq. of Elford, near Litchfield to Miſs F. E. Swayne, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. W. S. hop merchant.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, the hon. Charles Stewart, ſon of the Earl of Londonderry, to Lady Catherine Bligh, ſiſter of the Earl of Darnley.

C. Barclay, eſq. of Clapham, to Miſs A. M. Kett, of Seething, in Norfolk.

J. Adams, eſq. of the Tax Office, to Miſs M. F. Newton.

By the Rev. Dr. Herchell, High prieſt of the Jews, in this country, Lemon Hart, eſq. of Penzance, to Mrs. M. Solomon, of Preſcot-ſtreet, Goodman's fields.

P. Clutterbuck, eſq of Watford, to Miſs Sophia Day, daughter of Thomas D. eſq. of the ſame place.

Irving Brooke, eſq. to Miſs Frances Longley, youngeſt daughter of R. Longley, eſq. both of Hopherſt.

At Pancras, the Rev. Francis Dodſworth, of Dodington, Kent, to Miſs Croft, of America-ſquare.

C. W. Rolus, eſq. of Hackney, to Miſs Sarah James, third daughter of T. James, eſq. of Browning, in Eſſex.

J. M. Drayd, eſq. of Upper Thames-ſtreet, to Miſs E. E. Barker, of Croydon.

Rev. Francis Lee, of Duke ſtreet, Portland-place, to Miſs Ball, ſiſter of Edward Hughes Ball, eſq. ſucceſſor of the late admiral Sir Edward Hughes.

At Lord Caſtlereagh's, in Upper Brook-ſtreet, Lord Viſc. Hinchinbrooke, ſon of the Earl of Sandwich, to Lady Louiſa Corry, niece to Lord Caſtlereagh.

J. Hobhouſe, eſq. of Alſop's buildings, to Miſs Swire, of Melſonby, near Richmond, Yorkſhire.

—— Bonney, eſq. of Gray's-inn, to Miſs E. Taylor, ſecond daughter of T. Taylor, eſq. late of Frant, County of Suſſex.

Joſephus Beddome, eſq. of Thames-ſtreet, to Miſs S. Petrie, daughter of Martin Petrie, eſq. of Clapham.

J. Lake, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir James Winter Lake, bart. to Miſs M. Turner, daughter of Samuel T. eſq. of Upper Wimpole-ſtreet.

At the Earl of Tankerville's, in Portman-ſquare, the Rev. William Beresford, to Lady Anna Bennett.

At Lambeth, Mr. George A. Martin, to Miſs Hankins, only daughter of W. Hankins. eſq.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Capt. Henry

Henry Thorpe, to Miſs Allen, daughter of the late J. A. eſq. of Spring Mount.

At Croydon, Joſeph Reid, eſq. of Old Broad-ſtreet, to Miſs Caldeleugh, eldeſt daughter of Alex. Caldeleugh, eſq. of Broad-green.

T. Wells Fitz-John, eſq. of Hertford, to Miſs Mathews, of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

At his ſeat at Fulham, the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Ranelagh, to Miſs Stephens, daughter of Sir Philip Stephens.

At St. Mary-le-bonne church, the Hon. Mr. Scott, eldeſt ſon of the Lord Chancellor, to Miſs Ridley, only daughter of Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, William L. Gower, eſq. ſon of the late Admiral L. Gower, to Miſs Greſham, only daughter of the late Sir John Greſham, bart. of Titſey-place, Surrey.

## DIED.

At Hackney, aged 62. *Timothy Curtis, eſq.* He was interred, Auguſt 11, in the burying ground belonging to the meeting in Mare-ſtreet, amidſt a vaſt concourſe of ſpectators. He was a gentleman well known in the commercial and religious world, and much reſpected in both. Mr. Curtis was one of the largeſt men in the kingdom, his weight, ſome years ago, being 34 ſtone. Under the medical ſuperintendance of his friend, Mr. Vaux, he reduced himſelf 10 ſtone within 15 months; but it was not thought adviſable for him to leſſen himſelf more. He has left a conſiderable fortune, chiefly the reſult of his own induſtry, probity, and prudence.

At his houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, aged 72, *Robert Clements, Earl, Viſcount,* and *Baron Leitrim,* of Minor Hampton, in the county of Leitrim, in Ireland. His Lordſhip was created a Baron, Sept. 20, 1783; Viſcount, Dec. 20, 1793; and Earl, Oct. 6, 1795. He is ſucceeded in titles and eſtates by his ſon, Lord Viſcount Clements, now Earl of Leitrim.

At Hammerſmith, aged 70, *R. Macfarlane, eſq.* author of the Hiſtory of the Reign of George the Third, and other works. His death was occaſioned by the bruiſes which he received from a carriage that had run over him during the late election, and which he ſurvived but a ſhort time.

At his ſeat in Warwickſhire, *Sir George A. W. Schuckburgh Evelyn, bart. M. P.* in the 54th year of his age. He repreſented the county of Warwick in three ſucceſſive Parliaments, and his integrity and independent conduct as a Britiſh ſenator, ſecured to him the approbation of the wiſe and good. He was an elegant claſſic ſcholar; and his deep and laborious reſearches into aſtronomy and philoſophy, gave him a diſtinguiſhed character in the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; in the records of which his communications are preſerved.

At his houſe in Acton, *John Way, eſq.* chief clerk of the Court of King's-Bench, to which lucrative office he was appointed in 1778.

At her houſe on Clapham Common, aged 78, *Mrs. Smith,* relict of S. Smith, eſq. late of that place, and mother-in-law to W. Smith, eſq M. P. for Norwich.

At Richmond, *Mrs. Arcedeckne,* wife of C. Arcedeckne, eſq of Clevering Hall, Suffolk.

At Woburn Houſe, near Chertſey, *Miſs St. Aubyn,* only daughter of Sir John St. Aubyn, bart.

At Brompton, *Mrs. Coker,* of Naſſau-ſtreet.

At Hemel Hempſtead, in an advanced age, *Mrs. L. Holloway,* daughter of the late Dr. Hugh Smith.

In Guilford Street, *Miſs Louiſa Campbell,* youngeſt daughter of the late Duncan C. eſq.

*J. Cocks, eſq.* of New-ſtreet, Spring Gardens.

At Margate, *Miſs C. Cowues,* youngeſt daughter of R. C. eſq. of Mercer's Hall, London.

*Mr. W. Harvey,* many years maſter of the Talbot tavern, Richmond.

At South End, *Miſs J. Clayton,* of Highbury-place.

*R. Pemberton, eſq.* commiſſioner of Bankrupts.

*E. Pariſh, eſq.* principal land coal meter to the city of London.

In his 53d year, *Henry O'Hara, eſq.* of Pimlico. The death of this gentleman was occaſioned by the circumſtance of a hackney coach running againſt his horſe, in Piccadilly, when the pole going between and entangling the horſe's hind legs, tripped him up with ſuch force, that Mr. O'Hara was pitched off, and fell with his ſide on the kirb ſtone ſo forcibly that ſeveral of his ribs were broken and bent into his body. Mr. O'H. ſurvived only three days in great agony. He was a native of the North of Ireland, and well known in the ſporting world as a conſiderable better; being particularly intimate with his Royal Highneſs the Prince, and other of the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters. The coroner ordered a deodand of 20l. to be levied on the owner of the coach, whenever he could be found.

Aged 39, *Miſs E. S. Clifton,* of Great Winchester-ſtreet.

At Hampton Court Palace, aged 78, *Mrs. D. Bagſter,* widow of the late Capt. J. B. of the navy.

In Charles-ſtreet, Berkeley Square, *Col. D. Woodburne,* of the Bengal artillery.

At Deptford, *Mr. S. Gardiner,* of the victualling office.

At Newington, Surry, in her 26th year, *Mrs. Dixon,* wife of Mr. D. ſurgeon.

At Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, *C. Talbot, eſq.*

At Kingſtone, in her 83d year, *Mrs. Knowles*, relict of the late Rev. J. C. Knowles, rector of Fetcham, and vicar of Elſingham, in Surry.

At Uxbridge, *Thomas Baker*, ſurgeon. In early life he became acquainted with ſome of the moſt eminent political characters of the day; and would probably, if the Rockingham adminiſtration had continued, have made a diſtinguiſhed figure in the Houſe of Commons. The death of that truly patriotic nobleman, and the ſubſequent failure of the coalition miniſtry, compelled him to reſign his political purſuits, and to engage in the active proſecution of the duties of the profeſſion for which he had been educated. In this profeſſion his ſucceſs was perhaps equal to any country practitioner. But though from prudential conſiderations he relinquiſhed his political connexions, he never deſerted the principles of the party with whom he had acted. While he lamented the encroachments which, he conceived, had been made on the liberties of his countrymen, he mourned over the diſgraceful iſſue of the political ſtruggles in a neighbouring country. With a temper naturally warm, and a ſtrong attachment to the true principles of the Britiſh conſtitution, in a ſituation where few were to be found of ſimilar ſentiments, it might be expected that he muſt either meanly conceal his views and attachments or embroil himſelf in perpetual altercation. The fact was otherwiſe. In thoſe years when whig principles were more than uſually unpopular, he never flinched from the profeſſion of them, and yet he lived in great harmony with a large circle of reſpectable gentlemen, all whoſe views of political ſubjects widely differed with his own. The truth is, ſuch was the extent of his information, that few choſe to enter into debate with him; and many of thoſe who thought ill of his principles, acknowledged and admired his ſkill in defending them. Some years ago (as the writer of this article learned from himſelf), he publiſhed ſeveral political pamphlets. Of late years he has not appeared as an author of any publication, but has occaſionally contributed to this magazine. His laſt effort from the preſs, is ſuppoſed to have been an attempt, in the humble form of a hand-bill, to convince the friends of peace, that they could not conſiſtently vote for a candidate, whom they had every reaſon to ſuppoſe would be an advocate for war. He died of the gout. It is ſuppoſed that his life was ſhortened by his attempt to repel the attack of the diſeaſe, by cold applications. Not contented with cold water, he applied ice, and by theſe means drove the diſeaſe from the feet and ancles to the ſtomach. He left directions to be buried in the ground belonging to the people called Quakers; aſſigning as a reaſon, his conviction that their pacific principles beſt accorded with the religion of Jeſus.

In her 64th year, *Mrs. Hall*, of Charlotte-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, relict of the late Richard H. eſq many years a director of the Eaſt-India Company.

*Joſeph Thackeray, Eſq.* many years belonging to the Receiver-general's office at the Cuſtom houſe.

*Mr. George Cawthorne*, of the Britiſh Library in the Strand.

At Hampton Court, *Alexander Riddell, eſq.* of Glen-Riddell.

In Glouceſter-place, New road, Mary-le-Bonne, *Gen. Eamonſon*, colonel of the 1ſt Royal Garriſon Battalion.

At Enfield, aged 72, *Mr. T. Squire*, late a cutler in Cheapſide.

At Egham, aged 85, *Mr. N. Beldom*.

The *Rev. Thomas Collins*, B. D. late ſecond maſter of Wincheſter college; rector of Graffham and Coombe; a name juſtly endeared to his contemporary Wickhamiſts, well known for his literary attainments, and not leſs loved and reſpected for his generoſity and noble diſintereſted ſpirit. Within the ſhort ſpace of about twelve months, the venerable old man had loſt three of his deſcendants; his daughter, Charlotte viſcounteſs Bolinbroke, and two of her children, the hon. George and Mary St. John. He had fixed his reſidence in Bath ſince the death of his daughter.

At the reſidence of Lady Webſter, in Charles ſtreet, Berkeley ſquare, aged 47, *T. Chaplin, eſq.* of Riſeholme, near Lincoln, eldeſt ſon of the late Charles C. eſq. of Tathwell, near Louth.

On Hackney terrace, aged 76, *Alexander Coutts, eſq.* formerly a merchant.

In his 83d year, at his houſe at South Mimms, *Mr. Beckett*.

Aged 74, *Benjamin Bunn, eſq.* Deputy of the Ward of Portſoken, and for the laſt 24 years, an intelligent and active member of the Corporation of London. He had, in his character, a ſpice of the *bon vivant*; and was remarkably fond of a game of whiſt. Yet ſuch was the unaffected and unoffending pleaſantry of his plain manly ſenſe and colloquial talents, and ſuch the opinion of his ſtrict integrity, that he was at all times a deſirable companion to every ſocial party.

In his 73d year, *W. Witmore, eſq.* of College-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

At a very advanced age, *Mr. John Carth*, many years clerk of the pariſh of St. James's, Clerkenwell, father of the Society of Pariſh Clerks, and, except one, the oldeſt inhabitant of the pariſh. The failure of his ſight had prevented his regularly attending the duties of his ſituation during the laſt two years.

*T. Pawditch, eſq.* of Peckham

At Botleys, Surrey, *T. Henchman, eſq.* of New Burlington-ſtreet.

At his houſe in Charles-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, *Col. David Woodburne*, of the Bengal Artillery.

In Theobald's-road, Red Lion-ſquare, having

ing nearly completed her 82d year, *Mrs. M. Scott*, relict of the late Mr. John Scott, ſurveyor. Reſting on the conſolations of a ſincere religious faith, this excellent woman ſupported a long and painful illneſs with exemplary fortitude; and cloſed a valuable, lengthened, life, in pious reſignation and humble confidence.

At Cornhill, near Coldſtream, on his way to Mr. Buchan's, of Kelſo, near Dunſe, after a few minutes illneſs, of a ſecond attack of the fit with which he was a few weeks ſince ſeized in London, *Lord Viſcount Duncan*, Admiral of the White. He was a younger ſon of Mr. Duncan, of Lundie, in Perthſhire, the repreſentative of an ancient family, much honoured in that part of the kingdom. He was born on the 1ſt of July, 1731. After receiving a liberal education, he entered, at an early age, into the naval ſervice, and was preſent as midſhipman and as lieutenant in ſeveral of the moſt gallant and ſucceſsful actions, in the war of 1756. Mr. Duncan was promoted, on the 25th of February, 1761, to the rank of poſt-captain. In the war with America, he ſerved as captain on-board the flag-ſhip of Admiral Keppel, whoſe particular eſteem and patronage he had obtained, by his gallant conduct and amiable character. The Captain married a daughter of the late Lord Preſident Dundas, niece to Lord Melville, elder ſiſter to the preſent Secretary at War. With this lady he lived, in great domeſtic felicity, at Edinburgh, ſuperintending the education of his children, and enjoying the high eſteem of all who were moſt reſpectable in that capital, in the interval between the American war and the laſt unfortunate war with France. On the 24th of September, 1787, Captain Duncan was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral. He was made a vice-admiral in 1793. In 1795 he became, in the courſe of promotion, one of the admirals of the blue. He was then called to the command of the fleet acting off the Texel againſt the Dutch, and hoiſted his flag on-board the Venerable. He had the mortification to ſee the mutiny extend, in June 1797, to almoſt all the ſeamen of the ſhips under his command. But they ſtill reſpected his perſon, his ſeaman-like gallantry and frankneſs, his calm intrepidity, his modeſt good ſenſe and worth. At the moſt critical moment of the mutiny, he addreſſed them, in a ſhort ſpeech, manly, plain, and pathetic; in fact, one of the beſt ever uttered by a ſailor on ſuch an occaſion, and which operated with extraordinary effect, in tranquillizing the ſeamen, and bringing them back to due obedience. Soon after, on the 11th of October, the Dutch fleet ventured out from the Texel; Admiral Duncan diſpoſed his ſquadron ſo as to prevent their immediate retreat; they were brought to an engagement; the great action between Egmont and Camperdown was fought, and one of the moſt glorious victories in the annals of naval heroiſm was gained. His country, then, did juſtice to his merits. On the 21ſt of October, 1797, Admiral Duncan was raiſed to the dignity of the Britiſh peerage, with the title of Lord Viſcount Duncan, Baron of Lundie. He had before, on the death of his elder brother, Colonel Duncan, ſucceeded to the family inheritance of Lundie. Parliament, upon a propoſition from his Majeſty, alſo ſettled a penſion of 2000l. a-year on Lord Duncan, to be continued to the two next heirs to his titles. His Lordſhip has ſince ſpent ſome years in virtuous and happy retirement; not without having to mourn ſome ſevere family afflictions, nor without many ſources of ſweet domeſtic ſatisfaction. He had come to London, this ſummer, at the perſuaſion of his relation, Lord Melville, with a view to return, in this criſis, to ſome eminent public command. He was too much a good man, to refuſe to devote the laſt hours of his life to the ſervice of his country. But his health was ſenſibly impaired: he had lately a ſudden affection, very ſimilar to a ſtroke of apoplexy. He haſtened down to his family and friends in Scotland. On his journey he met that ſtroke of death, for which as a hero, a Chriſtian, a man who had enjoyed the glories and comforts of this world, and had, in the loſs of ſome of his children, felt its afflictions, he was not unprepared. "Now, O Lord," might he ſay, "letteſt thou thy ſervant depart in peace!" It would, perhaps, be difficult to find in modern hiſtory another man, in whom, with ſo much meekneſs, modeſty, and unaffected dignity of mind, were united ſo much genuine ſpirit, ſo much of the ſkill and fire of profeſſional genius; ſuch vigorous, active, civil wiſdom; ſuch alacrity and ability for great achievements with ſuch entire indifference for their ſucceſs, except ſo far as it might contribute to the good of his country. Lord Duncan was tall, above the middle ſize, and of an athletic and finely proportioned figure. His countenance was thought to be remarkably expreſſive of the ingenuous excellencies of his mind.

PROVINCIAL

# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

## WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

On Monday, July 9, Mr. Sitwell's first ſhew of rams, of the improved Leiceſterſhire breed, was exhibited at Barmoor-caſtle, in Northumberland.

At the meeting of this agricultural ſociety, but lately eſtabliſhed, were aſſembled upwards of 150 amateurs, all in the breeding and grazing line: noblemen, baronets, landlords, and tenants, from both ſides of the Tweed, ſat intermixed, diſcuſſing the advantages likely to reſult from gentlemen of landed property becoming the patrons of agricultural experiments. The ſilver cup, for the beſt Shearling tup, bred in Northumberland North Durham, was adjudged to Mr. Lowry, whoſe competitor was Mr. Jobſon, of Hedley; the judges were full two hours deliberating before they came to a deciſion. The ſtock in general, was gratifying to the eye, as well as to the hand, in fleeces, weight, form, ſymmetry, and every other point of examination, and, as ſuch, was readily engaged at conſiderable prices. A ſuperior Leiceſter tup was introduced into the caſtle-farm, for the purpoſe of taking in ewes, but not to quit the place. In the park, or a place near to it, where the ſheep were exhibited, was a tent with a collation provided for ſuch of the company as choſe to partake of a refreſhment before dinner, many having travelled more than forty miles that morning to the exhibition. About three in the afternoon the great eating-room and the ſaloon of the caſtle were completely filled, and the tables were covered with the richeſt viands. In no part of the United kingdom, perhaps, have greater improvements taken place than at Barmoor and its vicinity, within the ſame period. The old caſtle has been replaced by a new one, rebuilt on a grand, ſubſtantial and elegant plan; the roads and avenues to it, formerly very bad, are now altered and made better and more convenient; incloſing, planting and cultivating the demeſne land ſurrounding the caſtle, preceded the whole, &c. &c.

The new turnpike road from Thirſk to Yarm, in the county of Durham, is now in a ſtate of great forwardneſs. That part of the road which lies below Borrowby-hills, is already opened, and the remaining part will be compleated, it is ſuppoſed, by the month of May next enſuing.

*Married.*] At Berwick, Mr. J. Reid, ſtationer, to Miſs Douglas.

At Sunderland, Mr. Watſon, to Miſs Nicholſon, of the King's-head Inn.—Mr. H. Cheatham, cabinet-maker, to Miſs Waddle.

At Coldſtream, Mr. Is. Fell, tobacconiſt, to Miſs M. Robſon.

At Edinburgh, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Roden, to Miſs J. A. Orde, youngeſt daughter of J. Orde, eſq. of Weetwood, in Northumberland.

At Darking, in Surry, C. Elleſon, eſq. of Hebburn-houſe, county of Durham, to Miſs Ibbetſon, eldeſt daughter of H. Ibbetſon, eſq. of St. Anthony's, in Northumberland.

At Rothbury, Mr. Jacob Pyle, aged 75, long huntſman and gamekeeper to Walter Trevelyan, eſq. to Mrs. Botts, aged 78, of Blackcock-hall.

At Newcaſtle, the Rev. J. Manifty, B. D. vicar of Edlingham, to Miſs Forſter, daughter of the late alderman Forſter.—Mr. W. J. Grey, broker, to Miſs E. Gibſon, daughter of the late Mr. Gibſon, linen draper.

*Died.*] At Newcaſtle, Mr. Jas. Hepburne, maſter of the Blue-bell public-houſe. When going down his own cellar ſtairs, his foot ſlipped, and in his fall [illegible] fractured his ſkull, and expired on the following day.—Aged 50, Mr. R. Self, baker.—Aged 77, Mr. Handyſide, attorney, but formerly a painter.—Aged 89, Mr. Gilbert Webſter, one of the oldeſt ſeamen in this port. He ſerved as midſhipman on board the Grenada ſhip of war, at the Savannah, Auguſt 12, 1762. He was followed to the grave by his great grandchildren.

Aged 86, Mrs. Wood, widow, and mother of Mr. Wood, millwright.—Mr. R. Mandeville, many years agent to the late C. Atkinſon, eſq.

In Gateſhead, Mr. Labourne, father in-law of Mr. Bilton, glover, of Newcaſtle.—Mr. T. Dixon, miller.—Aged 35, Mr. G. Taylor, ſaddler.

At Durham, in her 76th year, Mrs. H. Richardſon.—Aged 71, Mr. G. Goundry, formerly a merchant, and one of the Common Council.—Elias Smith, well known as an itinerant fidler and burleſque poet.

At Sunderland, aged 17, much and deſervedly reſpected, Miſs M. E. Horſley, third daughter of John Horſley, M. D. of Darlington.—Mrs. Sharpe.

At Darlington, aged 75, Mr. T. Hedley.

At South Shields, Mr. J. Cock, ſhipowner.—Mr. R. Cockerell, formerly a ropemaker.

At Stockton, aged 73, Mrs. Peverall, wife of Mr. J. Peverall, of the Black-lion Inn.

At Stockton, aged 63, Mrs. Pickering, widow of the late Mr. Pickering, bookſeller.

At Berwick, in the prime of life, Miſs Cowen, mantua-maker.—Aged 75, Mrs. M. Purves, daughter of the late Sir William Purves, bart. of Purves-hall.—Mr. W. Denham, hair-dreſſer.

At Hexham, at an advanced age, Mr. R. Hepple, formerly a farmer, at Fourſtones.—Aged 16, Miſs E. Stoke, daughter of Mr. Stoke, ſurgeon.

At Biſhop Auckland, in her 80th year, Mrs. E. Blackett, formerly of Helmington-hall, county of Durham.

In Sandgate, New-road, Captain Fram, trader, of Newcaſtle.

At Charter's-haugh, aged 73, Mr. W. Mathewſon; a man of irreproachable life and inoffenſive manners.

At Blackwell-mill, near Darlington, Mrs. Crawford.—Aged 90, Mrs. Potter, of Houghton-le-ſpring.

At Eaſington, aged 30, Mr. W. Harrington, lieut. of the navy.

At Greenock, aged 37, Mrs. E. Conyers, lady of Sir Archibald Campbell, and daughter of the late Sir Nicholas Conyers, formerly of Newcaſtle.

At Kelſo, aged 28, Lieutenant General Bruce, of the Roxburgſhire volunteers.

At Smalwell, Mr. H. Smith, inn-keeper.—Mrs. Breckons, of Hayning Rigg, near Bellingbriam.

At Angry-haugh, in the pariſh of Alwinton, aged 95, Mr. W. Rutherford, formerly of Shilmuir. In his old age he experienced a reverſe of fortune, which he bore, however, with a fortitude and patience peculiar to himſelf.

At Blanchland, in his 87th year, Mr. G. Racey, formerly of Sunderland.

At Rothbury, in the prime of life, Sir John Gordon, bart. of Park, in Bamffſhire, North Britain.

At Fiſher-row, county of Mid-Lothian, in her 74th year, Mrs. Cay, widow, formerly of North Charltone, in Northumberland.—Mr. J. Dobſon, of the Three Tunns-inn, Harlow-hill.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The long projected improvement of Carliſle, with a view alſo to its extenſion, and which has been alluded to in former numbers of our Magazine, has at length commenced. On Monday, July 23d, a band of workmen, who have met with no ſmall difficulty in their progreſs, began to take down the citadel; the cement with which the wall is run together, and which is harder than the ſtone itſelf, forms now one ſolid maſs with it. The ſummit of the fortreſs, which from remote ages, has withſtood innumerable aſſaults of different hordes of barbarians, has long been adorned with a flower garden, ſaid to be "ſmiling as Eden;" and, as this delightful eminence affords a comprehenſive proſpect of the ſurrounding country, theſe gratifications, are not reſigned without ſome regret. For the convenience of the citizens at large, a paſſage, not leſs than ten yards in width, is making through the citadel, connecting Engliſh-ſtreet with the thorough-fare called Botcher-gate.

It is in contemplation to alter the line of road from Tangier-ſtreet, Whitehaven, leading towards Morreſby, a village about two miles diſtant, ſo as to avoid the difficult aſcent of Branſty-brow. This, if effected, will be certainly a deſirable object.

*Married.*] At Whitehaven, Mr. H. Bowes, tobacco-manufacturer, to Miſs M. Buſby, ſecond daughter of T. Buſby, eſq. collector of cuſtoms, at Kircudbright.

At Deane, J. Grundy, eſq of Moſs Fold, to Miſs Hilton, daughter of J. Hilton, eſq. of Middle Hulton.

At St. Bees, Mr. J. Gr yſon, taylor, to Miſs M. Ruſſell, mantuamaker.—The Rev. W. Hogarth, of Clifton-head, in Weſtmoreland, to Miſs Clarke, youngeſt daughter of the late C. N. Clarke, eſq. of Stoneycloſe-houſe, Yorkſhire.

At Bridlkirk, J Sanderſon Fiſher, eſq. of Woodhall, to Miſs Cowley, eldeſt daughter of J. Cowley, eſq. of London, formerly of Cockermouth.

In London, Mr. J. Railton, to Miſs A. Dodgſon, of Carliſle.

At Rotterdam, G. Murray, eſq. to Miſs Iſab. Dixon, ſecond daughter of the late J. Dixon, eſq. of Whitehaven.—Mr. W. Jackſon, tobacconiſt, of Kendal, to Miſs Scorfield, of Morland.

*Died.*] At Carliſle, aged 45, Mr. J. Walton, grocer.—Aged 50, Mrs M. Webſter, wife of Mr. T. Webſter, tailor.—Aged 79, Mrs. Beatty, relict of the late Rev. W. Beatty, rector of Kirklington.

At Whitehaven, aged 81, Mr. C. Hurd, formerly an officer in the exciſe.—Aged 84, Mr. G. Beck.—Mr. A. Dickinſon, butcher.—Mr. C. Irvine, ſhoemaker.—Mr. J. Hogg, peruke-maker, and hair-dreſſer.—Aged 60, Mrs. Lewthwayte, widow, and mother of Mr. J. Lewthwayte, attorney.—Aged 73, Mrs. E. Fitzgerald, widow.—In the prime of life, Miſs J. Littledale.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Proudfoot, widow.—Aged 66, Mr. J. Reed, butcher.—In an advanced age, Mr. J. Grayſon, of the Old Town.

At Kendal, aged 89, Mr. R. Knagg, of Kirkland.—The Rev. J. Bell, late of Liverpool.—Aged 29, Mrs. E. Shaw.—At Workington, aged 81, Mr. T. Banks, clock-maker.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. H. Johnſtone, wife of Mr. J. Johnſtone, grocer.

At Diſſington, aged 84, Mrs. Fleming, widow.

At Egremont, in his 22d year, Mr. W. Johnſtone, mariner.

At Beckermont, in an advanced age, Mr. J. Skelton, ſhopkeeper

At Drigg, in Cumberland, in his 19th year, Mr. J. Gaitſkell.

At an advanced age, Mr. H. Rayſon, of Leaſe-houſe, near Staindrop.

At

At Gilſland, ſuddenly, Mr. S. Norman, of Carliſle

At Cargo, near Carliſle, aged 83, Mr. J. Cowen.

At Scar, in the pariſh of Irthington, aged 89, Mrs. Bell.

At Grainborough, in the pariſh of Kirklington, aged 62, Mr. D. Etherington.

At Dumfries, aged 50, Mr. J. Gibſon, of the King's-arms Inn.

At Irvine, the Rev. Dr. J. Richmond, miniſter there.

Lately, at Demerara, in his 22d year, Mr. W. Clementſon, ſecond mate of the ſhip King George, Caffrey, of Whitehaven.

At Whinnay, in Lamplugh, aged 75, Mr. J. Branthwayte.

At High-Holme, in Middleton, near Kirby Lonſdale, Mr. J. Medcalf, a reputable farmer; he was unfortunately drowned with two of his ſons, both grown up to mens' eſtate, in the river Roſhay, about a mile from where it empties itſelf into the Lune, or Lon. Nothing more is certainly known with reſpect to the above melancholy fact.

At Briſcoe, aged 86, Mrs. M. Scott, of the ſociety of Quakers.

At the Damſide, near Carliſle, at the advanced age of 99, Mrs. Cockburne, widow.

At Cummerſdale, near Carliſle, aged 54, Mr. J Lowrie, weaver.

At Highnook, in Lowes-water, aged 65, Mr. J. Paley; his death was very unexpected, as he was apparently in perfect health on the preceding day, when he had kept his annual ſheep-ſhearing.

At Douglaſs, Iſle of Mann, Mrs. Affleck, widow, of the late Mr. Affleck, tide-waiter.

In the Iſland of Jamaica, on the 26th February laſt, aged 28, Mr. J. Holliday, brother of Mr. J. Holliday, of Jerriſtown, near Carliſle.—Miſs Atkinſon of Aikrig-ends, near Kendal.

At Beaumont, near Carliſle, aged 35, Mr. W. Blaylock, jun. late of Wholeſhields, in Kirklington.

At the houſe on Eden-ſands, between bridges, near Carliſle, Mrs. Armſtrong, wife of Mr. J. Armſtrong, butcher.

At Ponſonby-hall, near Whitehaven, the ſeat of G. E. Stanley, eſq. in conſequence of a moſt melancholy accident, one of the Miſs Stanley's, daughter of Mr Stanley, between 8 and 9 years of age. It appears that one of the men ſervants had taken down a muſket from a rack, in the ſervants' hall, with an intention to ſhoot ſome magpies which infeſted the gardens. He had loaded the piece and inadvertently placed it again upon the rack, while he went to the kitchen in queſt of ſome wadding. During this fatal interval, a boy, about twelve years of age, on a viſit in the neighbourhood, and frequently at the hall, had juſt entered the ſervants' hall, with two of the Miſs Stanleys, and taking down the loaded muſket, would let the young ladies ſee how he could go through his exerciſe, as he had frequently done before. By ſome accident, the piece unfortunately went off, and the principal part of its contents ſtriking the eldeſt young lady, killed her upon the ſpot; the other was ſeverely wounded, but her recovery is now no longer doubtful.

YORKSHIRE.

At Hull, on Wedneſday, July 4, five additional ſhares in the intended undertaking, for making docks at this place, were diſpoſed of by public auction, at the exchange, ſubject to the mode of payment by depoſit; four of which ſold for the ſum of 1510l. each; and the fifth for 1520l. being 1512l. each upon an average. Each ſhare was put up ſeparately. The five ſhares ſold here a few weeks ago, averaged the ſum of 1500l. each. The above were the laſt ſhares which the dock company were empowered to ſell.

The poſtmaſter general has lately eſtabliſhed a poſt to go four days in a week, between the towns of Hull, and of Headon and Patrington, reſpectively. The days are Monday, Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday.

It is intended to deepen the channel of the river Hull, from the entrance of what is called the Weſt-beck, or Wandaford river, up to Frodingham bridge; and alſo to deepen the Duffield navigation, from its entrance up to Snakeholm lock. The whole length of the work propoſed to be done exceeds the ſpace of three miles and a half. The average increaſe of depth nearly two feet. The river and canal will be laid dry for the above extent as ſoon as the Beverly drain ſhall be compleated, as far as the Duffield navigation, which is expected to be ready by the beginning of September.

*Married.*] At Sculcoats, near Hull, Mr. W. Spence, to Miſs Blundell, daughter of Mr. Blundell, corn-merchant.—Enſign Barrett, of the Wharfdale volunteers, ſon of Mr. Barrett, attorney, of Otley, to Miſs E. Milnthorpe, of Arthington.—Mr. Duke, fell-monger, of Shipton, to Miſs B. Carr, of South Cave.

At Hull, Mr. T. Loft, merchant, to Miſs Cooke.—Captain J. Kirby, of the brig Reſource, to Miſs S. Tumman.—W. Ravenſcroft, eſq. firſt lieutenant in the marine forces, to Miſs Hammond, eldeſt daughter of the late H. W. Hammond, eſq. of this town.

At Catterick, M. Hare, grocer, of Northallerton, to Miſs E inn.—Mr. J. Thompſon, grocer, of Layburne, to Miſs A. Liſter, of Street-houſe, near Addingham.

At Sheffield, Mr. Jon. Vicars, ſaw-maker, to Miſs E Ride.—Mr. R. Loukes, ſilverplater, to Miſs M. Dent.

R. Baſkett, eſq of Tickhill, lately commander of the Prince William Henry, Eaſt Indiaman, to Miſs Foſter, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. T. Foſter, of Tinwell, county of Rutland.—J. P. Toulſon, eſq. of Skipwith, to Miſs A. Worſop, of Howden-place.—Mr. J. Hill, merchant of Hull, to Miſs M. Hickſon, of Lincoln, formerly of Hull.—Mr. J. Overend,

Overend, merchant of Hull, to Miſs Moulde, of Neddlington, near Howden.

At Burlington, Mr. Pocklington, merchant of Hull, to Miſs Milnes, daughter of B. Milnes, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms.—The Rev Caleb Redſhaw, A. M. vicar of Eatby, near Richmond, to Miſs Morrett, of Rokeby-park.—E. S. Strangeways, eſq of Alne, near York, to Miſs E. Henning, of White Lackington-houſe, Somerſetſhire.

*Died.*] At Hull, aged 61, Mr. J. Wells, rope maker.—Aged 100 years, Mr. Thomas Benton. It is affirmed of this gentleman that he never experienced a day's illneſs, during his whole life.—Aged 29, ſincerely regretted, Richard Howard, eſq. merchant.—Miſs Auſtin, late of Beverly.—Aged 62, Mrs. H. Browne, daughter of the late Mr. Browne, ſaddler.—Mr. G. Wallis, farmer, of Drypool.

At Sheffield, Mr. Hadfield.—In the prime of life, Miſs M. Williams, of Highfield. Her mother died only a few weeks before.—Mrs. Greaves, of the Cherry tree public-houſe.—Aged 60, Mrs. Goſling.—Mrs. Ellis.—Aged 28, Mr. J. Bellams, head clerk to Mr. Lay, merchant.—Upwards of 60, Mrs. Jackſon, a lady of reſpectable circumſtances. She hung herſelf, in a fit of infanity, and was found ſuſpended by her pocket-handkerchief, which ſhe had tied to the latch of her chamber door, by a perſon who called in to viſit her from the country.

Aged 61, Mr. W. Headley.—Mrs. Platts.—Suddenly, Mr. J. Wilſon.

At Scarborough, in her 24th year, Mrs. Benſon, widow of the late Mr. J. Benſon, jun of York.—In her 94th year, Mrs. Eſthil.

At Cawood, aged 70, Mrs. Nicholſon, widow.

At Aberford, Mr. B. Murgotroy, merchant, of Leeds.

At Wakefield, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Buckhouſe.—Suddenly, while at dinner, Mr. J. Whitacre, many years clerk to the Calder and Hebble navigation.

At Tadcaſter, aged 53, Mr. Levi Whitehead, upwards of 30 years waiter at the White Horſe-inn.—Aged 26, Mr. W. Bowſer, ſaddler.

At Keighley, in her 47th year, Mrs. Watſon, wife of Mr. Watſon, attorney, of Thorp-arch.

At Knareſborough, ſuddenly, while aſſiſting at a ſearch in the church regiſter, Mr. Latham, many years clerk of the pariſh.

Mrs. Rhodes, wife of Mr. H. Rhodes, merchant, of Gomerſall, near Leeds.—Aged 72, G. Hebden, eſq. of Appleton-le-ſtreet, near Malton.—Mr. Bradley, of Newhouſe, near Huddersfield.—Aged 83, J. Bowden, eſq. of Beighton-fields.—Mr. And. Hollingworth, formerly a cloth manufacturer, of Beeſton-hill, near Leeds.—In his 93d year, Mr. J. Prieſtley, formerly a worſted manufacturer, of Rye-croft, in Ovendon, near Halifax.—T. Buckle, eſq of Weſt-witton.—Aged 26, Mr. R. Heppenſtall, junior, farmer, of Hargrave.

At Demerara, Mr. R. Thompſon, of Hull, ſon of the Rev. George Thompſon.

In the city of York, aged 68 years, Mr. John Fiſher, ſtatuary, whoſe integrity of diſpoſition, and genuine hoſpitality of heart, will long live in the affectionate remembrance of his friends, and be thought of with reſpect and with regret. His merit as a ſculptor, ranked him high in the annals of the arts, and ſo long as the works of genius remain the objects of our admiration, the purity and claſſic originality of his deſigns, as well as the ſpirit and elegant chaſtity of his execution, prove the juſtice of his claim to eminence. His original determination had fixed him in London, till the patronage and friendly encouragement of the late Marquis of Rockingham (the diſcerning and liberal Mæcenas of the age, and whom he honoured and reſpected with enthuſiaſtic regard) induced him to ſettle in the above city, where, we underſtand his ſons, brought up under his eye and inſtructed by his practical ſkill, purpoſe continuing their father's profeſſion.

LANCASHIRE.

The conſiderable debt, amounting to the ſum of 900l. ſtated in the laſt year's report of that excellent charity, the Mancheſter Lying-in Hoſpital, has been very much reduced by a legacy from the late Lady Jane Stanley. From the laudable exertions of the truſtees, &c. in procuring benefactions, and the benevolence of that populous and opulent town, the total liquidation of the preſent debt will in all probability, be ſoon effected: an event the more ardently to be wiſhed for, as the execution of the title deeds await its taking place.

The works of the New canal from Warrington to Runcorn have been lately completed, which, as the navigation is never impeded at preſent, as heretofore, by the neap tides, affords the greateſt poſſible diſpatch to every deſcription of commercial buſineſs. The flats belonging to the aforeſaid navigation are now effectually ſecured by cocks and ſeals. Cotton and other goods will, for the future, be diſcharged under cover, and, of courſe, kept clean and dry.

*Intended incloſure in this county.*—The manor of Claughton, in Lonſdale.—Alſo the pariſh of Quernmore.

*Married.*] At Lindale, in Cartmel, R. Nuttall, eſq. of Birkby-hall, to Mrs. J. Helm, widow, of Allithwayte lodge, late of Flookburgh.

At Walton, R. Nuttall Durning, eſq. to Miſs Durning, of Liverpool.

At Liverpool, Mr. R. Carter, to Miſs M. Nuttall, ſiſter of the above Mr. Durning.—Mr. Morris, engineer, to Miſs Nowell, youngeſt daughter of the late R. Nowell, eſq. of Hunter's hall, county of York.—J. Sey-

rel, eſq. captain in the navy, to Miſs E. Deane.—Captain Oldham, late of the Laurel privateer, to Miſs S Trevor, of Cheſter.—Mr. G. Rolfes, merchant, to Miſs C. Bagnelly.

At Lancaſter, T Bowes, eſq. to Miſs A. Addiſon, third daughter of R Addiſon, eſq.

At Manchester, Mr. J. Cooke, druggiſt, to Miſs S Leigh

At Oldham, Mr. J. Milne, manufacturer, of Burnedge, to Miſs E Cocker, of Shaw.

At Bolton-le Moors, Captain Boyce, of the 18th light dragoons, to Mrs. J. Hutton, of Hutton hall

At Kirkby Lonſdale, J. Hardy, eſq. barriſter, of Bradford, to Miſs Gathorne.

*Died.*] At Manchester, Mrs J Carver, a good, benevolent woman, and a pious chriſtian.—Mr J. Leigh, attorney.—Mr. T Bancroft.—Mrs Honan, wife of Mr T Honan, printer.—Mr. W. Hampſon, of the White Hart public-houſe.—Mrs. Harrop, late of the Blue-bell inn.—Mr. Wolſtenholme, manufacturer.

In Salford, aged 57, Mrs. Hilton, of the Dolphin inn.

At Liverpool, Mr. W. Lee, ſhoemaker, late of Sheffield.

At Lancaſter, Mr. W. Mount, ſhipwright, many years foreman to Mr. Brookbank.—Captain D Maccartey, of the brig Eliza, lately arrived at this port from the Iſland of St. Thomas, Weſt Indies.

At Ulverſtone, Mrs. Park, wife of Mr. T. Park, tobacco manufacturer.—Mrs Gardner, of Woodacre-hall, near Garſtang.—Mrs. Hoyle, of Arnwick-green.

At the Iſland of St. Vincent, Weſt Indies, Mr. Fergomoſs, of Liverpool.

At Orrell, in his 23d year, Mr. S. Fleetwood, of Kirkdale

Suddenly, Mr. J. Langford, inn keeper, of Mereclough, near Burnley.—Mrs. Becley, wife of the Rev. T. Becley, of Flixton, near Manchester.

CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Cheſter, Mr. T Bateman, cooper, to Miſs Powell, of Turvin.

The Rev. T. Owen, A. M. maſter of the grammar ſchool at Newmarket, in Flintſhire, to Miſs Evans, of Froſelon, in Montgomeryſhire.—W Edwards, eſq. of Brookſide, near Chirk-caſtle, to Mrs. Eyton, relict of the late H. Eyton, eſq of Eyton-hall, Denbigſhire.

*Died.*] At Nantwich, Mrs. Mainwaring, mother of Sir H. Mainwaring, bart. of Peover.

At Congleton, Mr. J. Gauld, of Liverpool.

At Gwrych, in Denbigſhire, aged 17, Miſs Browne.

At Preſcot, highly eſteemed, T. Baldwyn, eſq. late of Houle hall, near Cheſter.

At Wrexham, at the advanced age of 98, Mr. E. Lloyd, ſolicitor.

R. Craven, eſq. of Stokehall, near Nantwich.

At Briſtol hotwells, Mrs. D. Mytton, youngeſt ſon of the late R. Mytton, eſq. of Cheſter

At Bevington Buſh, aged 70, Mrs. Crooke.

DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Derby, Mr. W. Storer, butcher, to Miſs M. Milward, of Shirland-park.—Mr. S. Kempſon, ſurgeon, of Willenham, to Mrs. Allen, of Hales Green, near Aſhbourne.

*Died.*] At Derby, aged 67, Mrs. Cuthbertſon, widow.—Aged 27, Mrs. Bakewell, wife of Mr. G. Bakewell, grocer.—In his 76th year, Mr. J. Finney, cabinet-maker.—Aged 74, Mrs. Strutt.

At Cheſterfield, aged 33, Mrs M. Walker.

At Little Cheſter, near Derby, Mr. Wathews

At Hull, in his 30th year, of the gout in his ſtomach, R. Jennings, eſq. of Spital, near Cheſterfield.

Eckington, aged 82, Mrs. E. Gloſſop.

At Ockbrook, Miſs S. Dalby, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. S. Dalby, of Biggin.

At Ideridge Hay, of an inflammation in his bowels, after an illneſs of only 30 hours, Mr. N. Creſſwell, late of Edale.—Aged 80, Mr. I. Statham, of Makeney.—In his 83d year, J. Bowdon, eſq. of Beighton Fields.—At the great age of 105, Mr. Fowler, of Graveſley Hill, near Eraington.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The Chapter of Southwell are exerting their beſt ſkill, addreſs, and induſtry, in procuring the ſubſcriptions requiſite to complete the plan, at preſent far advanced, of reſtoring their ancient and venerable ſtructure (the only cathedral in this county) to a ſtate of perfect ſecurity; as, likewiſe, of rendering it neat and commodious. The Dean and Chapter have themſelves contributed very largely to the above laudable deſign.

*Married.*] At Baſford, Mr. Brown, bleacher, to Miſs Torr.

At Newark, Mr. Bland, attorney, to Miſs Wilſon.

At Stapleford, Mr. Turner, mercer, to Miſs Shaw.

At Nottingham, Mr. Hughes, hoſier, to Mrs. Hurſt.—Mr. Wragg, frame-ſmith, to Mrs. Pacey.

At Worksop, Mr. C. Champion, of Carburton, to Miſs Wright, of Holme Carr.

At Tadcaſter, Mr. J. Blackhall, draper, of Nottingham, to Miſs Stawes.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mrs. Stephens, widow.—Mr R. Paſſon, officer of exciſe.—Mr. C. Marriott, a corporal in the regiment of Loyal Nottingham Volunteers.—Mr. S. Deverill, of Clifton, near Nottingham.—T. Preſt, gent.—Mr. Bates.—Mrs. Smith.

At Bingham, in her 76th year, Mrs. Walter, wife of the Rev. J. Walter, rector.

Aged 57, Mr. Hutchinſon, farmer and grazier.

At

At Workſop, aged 21, Miſs E. Henfrey. —n his 20th year, Mr. H. Stephenſon, jun. of Barton.—Mr Morris, jun. of Cotgrave. —Mrs. Burton, wife of Mr Burton, miller, of Lenton.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Notice has lately been given, by public advertiſement, in the Lincolnſhire papers, that the wet dock in the port of Grimſby, which is now deepening and enlarging, in order to afford a better and more extenſive accommodation for ſhipping, &c. would be opened on Monday, the 23d of July laſt.—A poſterior account, dated July 24, mentions the re-opening of the new dock there, "after an intended excavation of three additional acres, for the purpoſe of wharfs, wharehouſes," &c. Among other ſhips that entered the port was one from Gallipoli, with oil of olives, &c.; three from Geſle, with deals, &c. and one from Geſle, with iron, &c.; one from Memel, with fir timber, &c. Two ſailed at the ſame time, one for Geſle, and one for London, both in ballaſt. This ancient port now bids fair to reſume its former rank as a ſea-port, and to extend its mercantile conſequence, to which it poſſeſſes great facilities by its vicinity to the North Sea, &c &c.

A poſt-office packet boat has been lately eſtabliſhed between the ports of Hull and Grimſby; a meaſure by which no ſmall additional facility and accommodation will be given to the ſhipping in Grimſby-roads, and to the general intercourſe between the two places. To veſſels putting into the Humber by ſtreſs of weather, or to wait convoy, the adoption of the above meaſure will, likewiſe, be of very great advantage. The bag for letters will be made up daily, one hour before high water, for Grimſby; and the return will be daily from Grimſby, as the tide may ſuit. The packet, named the Yarborough, will hoiſt a poſt office jack, in order that the ſhips in the Humber may learn the arrival and departure of the mail.

A poſt has been likewiſe lately eſtabliſhed between the towns of Hull and Patrington, to paſs through Headon. The bags will be made up at Hull, and forwarded from thence as ſoon as poſſible after the arrival of the mail, on the mornings of Mondays, Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and the mail will return to Hull the ſame evening

*Married.*] At Gainſborough, Mr. F. Raynes, wine-merchant, to Miſs Morehouſe, daughter of Mr. C. Morehouſe, merchant.—Mr. Gill to Mrs. Linley.

At Louth, Mr. G. Searle, to Miſs Grant, of Wyham-houſe.

At Grimſby, Lieut. Stevenſon, of the Helder ſhip of war, to Miſs A. Stockdale, daughter of the Rev. Mr Stockdale.

At Lincoln, Mr. Bedford, junior, to Miſs Taylor.—Mr. H. Stanley to Miſs Diars.

At Amcoates, Mr. S. Belton, farmer and grazier, to Miſs C. Butterick.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, aged 37, Mrs. Bromhead, wife of Capt. Bromhead, of the third battalion of Lincolnſhire militia.

At Gainſborough, aged 98, Mrs Johnſon. —Aged 45, the Rev. Daniel Rowland, ſeveral years miniſter of the late Counteſs of Huntingdon's chapel.

At Louth, aged 78, Mr. W. Webſter.

At Horncaſtle, Mrs. Field, a maiden lady, of Alford.

At Grimſby, aged 60, Mr. R. Vickars, ſaddler, of Carton.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Kegworth, Mr. Felkin, to Miſs Crane.

At Aſton, Mr. W. J. Parker, ſurgeon, of Auſtey, in this county, to Miſs M. Harding, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Harding.

At Shuſloke, J. Boultbee, eſq. of Baxterly, to Miſs Maria Ann Croxall.

*Died.*] At Leiceſter, Mrs. Burbidge, of the Nag's head inn.

At Barkby, Mrs. M. Pochin, ſiſter of the late W. Pochin, eſq. many years member of parliament for this county.

At Scraptoft, I. Carter, eſq. formerly of Leiceſter, and late in the profeſſion of the law.—Mrs. Stevenſon, of Cotes, near Loughborough.

At Coventry, Mr. Beynon, formerly of the Leiceſter, Loughborough, &c. theatres.—In his 69th year, Mr. W. Hitchcock, of Lubbeſthorpe.

At Sproxton, in the prime of life, Mrs. Chamberlayne, wife of Mr. Chamberlayne, woolſtapler, of Leiceſter.

The Rev. B. Tinley, B. D. of Whiſſendine, Rutland.—In his 77th year, Mr. T. Bunney, of Great Dalby, formerly an eminent ſaddler.

In his 73th year, (at the houſe of his eldeſt ſon, the Rev. R. Achlom Ingram, rector of Seagrave in this county,) the Rev. R. Ingram, vicar of Wormingford &c. in Eſſex.

Mrs. Hawley, of Guadaloupe Farm, near Melton Mowbray.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Copley, of Norton, in this county, to Miſs S. Derry, of Birmingham.—Mr. Wiltſhire, of Birmingham, to Miſs Harriſon, of Penkridge.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. C. Wilſon, to Miſs C. Madeley, of Wednesbury.—Mr. J. P. Blakemore, of Weſt Bromwich, to Miſs Barber, of Walſall.—Mr. J. Hadley Reddell, ſword-cutler, of Birmingham, to Miſs Moore, of Thorpe Conſtantine, in this county.

At Tattenhill, Mr. Starkey, ſchool-maſter, to Miſs Gaunt.

Mr. J. Sherrard, of Salford, to Miſs Clowes, daughter of W. Clowes, eſq. of Poothill, in this county.

*Died.*] At Litchfield, Mrs. Chamberlayne, wife of Mr. Chamberlayne, wool-ſtapler.

At Wolverhampton, aged 66, Mrs. Davis. —Mrs. Hunter, widow.—Mr. Jennings, of

the Hen and Chickens public-houſe.—Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. Barber, factor.

At Burton-upon-Trent, in his 74th year, Mr. Joſeph Bladon, late of the Dog inn.

In conſequence of a fall, by which he broke both his thighs, fractured his ſkull, &c. &c. Mr. Stephen Plant, miller, of Yarnfield.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A late Birmingham paper ſtates the ſucceſsful reſult of the trial of Mr. Martin's invention for making iron with ſtone coal, there being, it is ſaid, reaſon to believe, "that iron made according to his method, will exceed in quality that made with coke, and equal what is made with charcoal." This diſcovery, ſhould it anſwer expectation, will be of no ſmall importance to numerous diſtricts in South Wales, as it will bring into uſe an immenſe quantity of ſtone coal, at preſent of inconſiderable value; and even prove a much-wanted national benefit, by enabling the principality to furniſh a ſufficient quantity of iron for domeſtic conſumption, without the aid of foreign ſupplies.

*Married.*] At Foleſhill, Mr. Sparrow, baker, of Coventry, to Miſs Oakley.—Mr. W. I. Parker, ſurgeon, of Onſley, to Miſs M. Harding, of Aſton-row.

At Birmingham, Mr. Hobbs, woollen-draper, of London, to Miſs Heveningham, late of Litchfield.—Mr. J. Tilley, hair-dreſſer, to Miſs H. Evans.—Mr. Joſeph Pedley, ſurgeon, to Miſs A. Lyndon.—Mr. J. Simcox, attorney, to Mrs. Blackham, widow, of Aſton.

At Aſton, Lieut. Kelly, of the 23d light dragoons, to Miſs M. Brooke, of Aſhted.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mrs. Pepper, relict of the late Mr. G. Pepper, hoſier, of Leiceſter.—Mrs. Mathews.—In his 81ſt year, Mr. J. Rotton, ſenior, of Aſhted.—Mrs Mathews.

At Dudley, aged 92, Mrs. M. Parſons, widow of the late Mr. R. Parſons, ironmonger.

At Alceſter, Mrs. Bloxham, wife of Mr. Bloxham, ſurgeon.

At Southam, aged 70, Mr. Edwards.

At Smethwick, Mrs Taylor.

At Abchurch, Mrs. Smith, of High-houſe.

At Long Buckby, G. Freeman, eſq.

Mr. Whitfield, farmer, of Wood-End-hall.—Mr. B. Pritchett, rail-factor, of Harbourne.

Recently in Germany, Mr. Purden, late of Birmingham.

At the lodge, Dudley-Caſtle, aged 94, Mrs. S. Neale.

Aged 60, highly reſpected for his fidelity and rectitude of conduct, Mr. Burford, houſe-ſteward at Preſtwood-hall, in the family of the Hon. Mrs. Foley, and her father, the late J. Hodgetts, eſq.

SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Bridgnorth, Mr. T. Wilkinſon, late quarter-maſter in the 21ſt regiment of dragoons, to Miſs Gitton.

At Shrewſbury, Mr. Evan Thomas, to Miſs H. Paſmore, of the Weſt-Coppice.

At Whitchurch, Mr. J. Allen, to Miſs Murray, of the Crown and Mitre public-houſe.

At Welſhpool, Mr. Foulkes, attorney, to Miſs W. Foulkes.

*Died.*] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Leake, butcher.—Mrs. Carden, wife of Mr. Carden, carpenter.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Tagg, of the Black Lion inn.—Of a decline, in his 29th year, Mr. C. Newnes.

At Oſweſtry, Mrs. Gwen Maurice.

Generally regretted and eſteemed, Miſs Heighway, of Pontesbury, ſiſter to Mr. Heighway, ironmonger, of Shrewsbury.

Mrs Letter, of the Royal Oak inn, Cotton-Hill.

C. Humphries, eſq. of Virniew-Bank, near Llanymyneck, but formerly of Pennant, in Montgomeryſhire, and juſtice of peace for that county.

At Admaſton, Mrs Jennings, wife of S. Jennings, eſq. banker, of Wellington; a lady of cultivated underſtanding, and a ſingular talent for converſation.

At Atcham, Mr. Jones, ſaddler.

At Glazeley Hall, near Bridgnorth, in his 33d year, Mr. Bodenham, of Miſſon.—Mr. W. Bray, ſurgeon, of Tugford, in Corvedale.—Miſs Glynn, of Dogpole.

*Erratum in our laſt.*—In the Shropſhire news, for "preſent charities," *read* "priſon charities."

WORCESTERSHIRE.

*State of the General Infirmary at Worceſter, to Midſummer*, 1804.—Number of patients under the care of the hoſpital this year, 955.—Total number of perſons that have been admitted patients, ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of the infirmary in 1746, 50,118.—Receipts derived from annual ſubſcriptions, benefactions, legacies, rents, and dividends, in the funds, 1486l. 9s. 9½d.—Expended in ſundry diſburſements for laſt year, 831.—Amount of funded ſtock belonging to the infirmary, 3 per cent. conſolidated annuities 6,500l.—3 per cent. reduced annuities, 200l.—and 300l. ſtock in the 3 per cent. conſols, transferred by Iſaac Hawkins Browne, eſq.—All demands upon the hoſpital have been diſcharged up to the 5th day of July laſt.

*Married.*] At Ribbesford, Mr. H. Wood, jun. of Leiceſter, to Miſs Haugton, of Bewdley.

At Claines, H. Wakeman, eſq. of Purſall Hall, to Miſs Bowyer, late of Worceſter.

At

At Eveſham, Mr. Hunter, ſen. to Miſs Stone.

*Died.*] At Worceſter, Mrs. Overton — Mrs. Gordon —Mr. R. James, ſon of Mr. James, paſtry-cook.—Mr. Parker, of the Croſs Keys inn.—Aged 88, Mr. T. Barratt, formerly clerk to a company of clothiers in Glouceſterſhire.—At the great age of 102, Mrs M. Biſhop.

Mr. T. Huxley, ſurveyor of the aſſeſſed taxes for this county and city. His death is attributed to the circumſtance of a gun burſting in his hand, and which by that unfortunate event was ſhattered in a dreadful manner.

At Bromſgrove, T. Colley, eſq. of the Green

At Evetham, Mrs. Thomas, wife of Mr. R. K. Thomas, draper.—Mr. F. Glover, cooper.

In London, Mr. P. Pearkes, late a grocer of Worceſter.

At Claines, aged 100, William Warman. He had received pariſh relief for a number of years paſt, and till the laſt two weeks was able to walk a very conſiderable diſtance for the purpoſe of receiving the ſame.

The Rev. Mr. Forteſque, of Rouſlench. —Aged 88, Mr. T. Stanton, of Kempſey.—Mr. J. Gibbs, of Holberrow Green, in the pariſh of Inkberrow.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The long-projected improvements relative to widening and rendering more commodious the top of Widemarſh-ſtreet, in the city of Hereford, by pulling down certain houſes ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the ſouth entrance into the ſtreet, from the High Town, has been lately begun upon, and a ſubſcription has been ſet on foot, by ſome public ſpirited individuals, for perfecting the plan. The ſtriking improvement to the eye which this laudable undertaking will effect, is very great, and the general utility it will be of, in removing a great nuiſance (the approach being extremely dangerous to foot paſſengers, as well as carriages of every deſcription), will doubtleſs inſure a liberal ſubſcription in aid of the ſame. The commiſſioners, under what is called the "Hereford Paving Act," have, it appears, already purchaſed ſome of the premiſes for the above ſaid purpoſe.

An annual fair, or great market, toll free, for the ſale of all ſorts of commodities, has been lately eſtabliſhed at the market town of Ledbury in this county. It commenced on Tueſday the 7th of Auguſt, and is intended to be held annually on the firſt Tueſday in every Auguſt following.

*Married.*] At Hereford, the Rev. J. Wall, vicar of Kington, &c. to Miſs Beaven, eldeſt daughter of the late Major John Beavan.—Mr. W. Jones, to Miſs Crompton

*Died.*] At Roſs, J. Richards, eſq. of Llanſantraid Court, in the county of Monmouth. This gentleman was the thirteenth proprietor of that manſion and demeſne in lineal deſcent. His body was depoſited in a vault under the altar of that church, the patronage of which has been in the gift of Mr. Richards's family not leſs than 355 years.

Mr. Lewis, ſtone cutter.

At Ledbury, aged 64, Mrs. S. Barrett, late of Stock and Bradley, in Worceſterſhire.

At the White Houſe, Mr. T. Watkyns, junior.

At Mornington, Miſs Webb.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A well of ſaline newly-diſcovered water has lately been opened at Cheltenham; it is ſituated about 300 yards above the old well, in the lane leading to Badgeworth. The properties and doſes of the water are nearly ſimilar to thoſe of the lower ſpa; but with a greater proportion of ſulphur.

*Married.*] At Glouceſter, Mr. J. Stratton, linen-draper, of Minchin Hampton, to Miſs M. Thache.—Mr. T. Powell, timber merchant, of Neath, to Miſs Ball —Mr. Toms, to Mrs. Cowley, of the New Inn, Longford.

At Abergavenny, Mr. King, to Miſs Streaker.—D. Morris, ſen. eſq. banker, of Carmarthen, to Mrs. Morgan, widow, late of Llandovery.

*Died.*] At Glouceſter, Mr. T. Gabb, whiteſmith.—Mr. J. Cox, carpenter.

P. Smith, eſq. formerly commander of an imperial ſhip Eaſt Indiaman, at Odend.

At Cirenceſter, in the prime of life, Mr. R. Hall, land-ſurveyor; a gentleman of extenſive knowledge, engaging manners, native good-humour, and genuine wit, ſuch as frequently "ſet the table on a roar;" and above all, a ſympathetic and generous heart. Being lieutenant of the grenadier company of Cirenceſter volunteers, he was interred with military honours. A very general and ſincere ſorrow was obſerved on the occaſion.

At Cheltenham, at the houſe of her father, Mr. Watſon, Mrs. Richer, his only daughter, and wife of Mr. J. O. Richer, the celebrated dancer on the rope.

At Berkeley, after a long confinement, Mr. Merrett.—Mrs. Browning, mother of Mr Browning, carver and gilder.

At Wellbury upon Trim, Mrs. R. Pearce, widow.

At Durſley, at a very advanced age, Mr. W. Champion, formerly a farmer at Cam.

At Frampton upon Severn, of a conſumptive diſorder, Mr. S. Collins, coal-merchant.

At Swanſea, South Wales, aged 65, R. Landeg, eſq. banker and major of the Swanſea, &c. legion infantry.

At Saddlewood Farm, Mrs. Walter, of Briſtol; many years very ſucceſsful in the management and cure of conſumptive complaints.

At Charlton Kings, S. Cook, eſq.

Of a decline, Mr. H. Swayne, ſon of the Rev. Mr. Swayne, of Packlechurch; a young man of a truly good and pious diſpoſition: after bearing the ills of a lingering ſickneſs with unuſual

unuſual patience, he ended his days under the happieſt expectation and humble Chriſtian confidence of a bleſſed immortality.

In Little Argyle-ſtreet, London, Mrs Howell, widow of the late J. Howell, eſq. of Prinknaſh Park, in this county.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A ſteam-engine, invented by Mr. Cartwright, has been lately erected on the duke of Bedford's grounds at Woburn, for driving the threſhing-mill which uſed formerly to be worked by eight oxen, kept ſolely for that purpoſe. To threſh eight quarters and a half of oats was a full day's work for the oxen, which is, however, now performed at the expence of only one buſhel of coals, in a ſingle hour!

The ſanction of the legiſlature has been lately given to an act for making compenſation to the proprietors of certain lands in this county, purchaſed in purſuance of an act of parliament made two or three years ago, for erecting buildings thereon, for the uſe and ſervice of the board of ordnance.

At the late meeting of the Northamptonſhire Horticultural Society, (at Northampton Swan and Helmet Inn, Auguſt 8,) the firſt gooſeberry prize, Mr. Comfield's of Northampton, weighed 16 dwt. 12 gr. and the ſecond ditto, ditto, weighed 16 dwt. 5 gr. On the ſame occaſion, a very ſtrange and curious treble cucumber was exhibited, by Mr. Willis, nurſeryman, of Wellingborough.

*Married.*] W. Head, eſq of Milton, Bucks, to Miſs Stanley, of Cottingham, in this county.—R. Sherard, eſq. of Oundle, to Miſs G. M. Johnſon, ſiſter of G. Lynn, eſq. of Southwick Hall.—W. Burr, eſq. of Luton, in Bedfordſhire, to Miſs Crabbe, of Hitchin.—Mr. C. Duke, of Northampton, to Miſs Wilding, of Floore.

At Deane, in the county of Bedford, the Rev. J. Longmire, to Miſs Fox, daughter of J. Fox, eſq.—Mr. G. Webſter, farmer and grazier, of Fotheringhay, to Miſs Bell, of Oundle.

At Oundle, F. B. King, eſq. of College Hill, to Miſs Auſtin.—Mr. W. Wright, jun. of Killinbury, to Miſs M. Jones, daughter of the Rev. H. Jones, of Little Houghton.

*Died.*] At Northampton, ſuddenly, Mrs. Allen, wife of Mr. Allen, glazier.

At Daventry, Mrs. Freeman, widow, late of Brackhall.

At Oundle, in a deep decline, Miſs Wigginton.

At Long Buckby, G. Freeman, eſq.

At Earl's Barton, Mr. J. Gauderne.

At Drayton Houſe, near Thrapſtone, aged 78, Mrs. Gladwell.

At Eaton, aged 80, Mr. J. Hooton.

At Fotheringay, Mr. Gray, farmer and publican. He expired ſuddenly in a fit, after having returned juſt before from Oundle market, in his uſual ſtate of health.

At Yelden, in Bedfordſhire, in his 66th year, Mr. P. Creek, farmer and grazier.

At Newport Pagnell, Bucks, Mrs Smith, wife of Mr. Smith, draper.—Mr. Weſt, baker, of Hanſlope, Bucks.

At Dew's Hall, in Eſſex, L. Percival, eſq. late of Kingſthorpe, near Northampton.—Mr. H. Rubbitch, of Mouldon, near Northampton.—Aged 71, Mr. W. Green, of Kingſthorpe, near Northampton.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Cowland, ſhoemaker, of Chelmsford, to Miſs S. Webb, of Ickleton, in this county.

At Cambridge, Mr. Holman, of London, to Miſs A. Johns, ſecond daughter of the late T. Johns, eſq. of Exeter.—Mr. H. M. Maſon, clerk to the collector of exciſe, to Miſs Scott.—Mr. W. Adams, to Miſs Simpſon, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Richard Simpſon.—Mr. C. H. Walker, attorney, of Briſtol, to Mrs. Powell, ſiſter of Sir James Duberly, of Gayne's Hill, in Huntingdonſhire.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, of a conſumptive complaint, in her 18th year, Miſs Clay, eldeſt daughter of Mr J. Clay, ſchoolmaſter.

At Old Hall, in Eaſt Bergholt, aged 72, Joſeph Reade, eſq barriſter, and late treaſurer to the ſociety of the Inner Temple; a gentleman of eſtimable literary talents, particularly in the inveſtigation of ſubjects connected with dramatic biography.

NORFOLK.

Very great and rapid improvements are daily making at Holkham-Park, the ſeat and grounds of Mr. Coke, the celebrated breeder and agriculturiſt, and on all the ſurrounding domain. A very large tract of land, naturally ſterile, has been brought into a high ſtate of cultivation. It is no leſs ſurpriſing than true, that very fine and thriving plantations are now raiſing on land, which, naturally, produced not a tree of any kind; but was, till within a few years paſt, a vaſt plain of chalk, covered only by a few inches of ſand, ſo extremely light, that it ſhifted and blew about, like new fallen ſnow, with every guſt of wind. The neatneſs and comforts obſervable in the dwellings even of the meaneſt cottagers, and the ſtately manſions which the farmers occupy, are no leſs matter of admiration to ſtrangers, than the degree of intelligence, and ſpirit of improvement, which their hoſpitable occupiers poſſeſs.

*Married.*] At Walſingham, W. Rix, gent. to Miſs Purdie, ſiſter of Mr. T. Purdie, of Egmore.

At Norwich, Mr. Mallett, china man, to Miſs Jay, of Catton.—Mr. Scott, broker, to Miſs R. Bagge, daughter of Mr. Bagge, ſchoolmaſter.

At Yarmouth, Mr. J. Storey, wharfinger, of Norwich, to Mrs. Moore.—Mr. Taylor, ſurgeon, to Miſs Redgrave, both of Hurleſtone.—R. Marſham, jun. eſq of Stratton, to Miſs Cuſtance, eldeſt daughter of J. Cuſtance, eſq. of Weſton-hall.—Mr. T. Norton, of London, to Miſs A. Taylor, of Holt, in this

this county.—Mr. T. Gibbons, junior, merchant, to Mrs. C. Chapman.

*Died.*] At Norwich, at an advanced age, Mrs. Dennis, mother of the late Mr. Colkett, ſurgeon.—Aged 81, Mr. W. Tilyard.—Aged 75, Mr. C Fiſher, pipe-maker.—Aged 43, Mrs. Judith Burrows, wife of Mr. J. Burrows, ſhop-keeper, of Pockthorpe.—Aged 57, Mr. T Delf, of the Tuns tavern.—Aged 81, Mrs. S. Quinton.—In her 25th year, after a ſhort but ſevere affliction, Miſs M. Browne.—Aged 48, Mr. Alderſon, plumber and glazier.

At Yarmouth, in his 84th year, Mr. T. Burroughs, baker.

Aged 32, Mrs. Barcham, wife of Capt. W. Barcham, in the merchants' ſervice.

At Thetford, aged 59, Mr. R. Shippe, miller.

At Walſingham, aged 60, Mrs. Yaxley, late of the White Lion public-houſe.

At Franklingham, aged 24, after an illneſs of five years continuance, the Rev. Iſaac Lodge Toms, diſſenting miniſter.

At Cromer, in his 62d year, Mr. R. Webb, many years maſter of the Red Lion inn.

At Diſs, aged 90, R. Layman, eſq. an eminent ſurgeon.

At North Walſham, in his 76th year, Mr. P. Scarlett.—Aged 56, Mr. Rodwell, of Eaſt Harling.—Aged 85, Mr. W. Wooliſley, of Thwaite.

At Thorpe, near Norwich, in her 71ſt year, Mrs. Froſt, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Froſt, many years miniſter of the Independent meeting-houſe, in Great Yarmouth.

Aged 22, Mr. J. Spinkward, of Haverhill.—Miſs Goggs, eldeſt daughter of Mr. R. Goggs, of Colkirk.

At Thirne, Mr. J. Wigg, farmer.

At Walſingham Abbey, aged 82, Henry Lee Warner, eſq. the lineal deſcendant and repreſentative of the eminent John Warner, Biſhop of Rocheſter, whoſe eſtates he poſſeſſed; as well as thoſe of Sir James Howe, bart. of Berwich, Wilts; and of Henry Lee, eſq. of Dane jon, in Kent. He was the polite ſcholar, the complete gentleman, and the ſincere friend; and although, from a ſeries of ill-health and a natural love of retirement, he early withdrew from filling thoſe *public* ſtations in which, from his ability, fortune, and integrity, he would have made a very diſtinguiſhed figure; yet, in *private* life, he was univerſally reſpected for his ſteady adherence to the rules of juſtice and moderation, and his conſtant practice of thoſe leading duties of the Chriſtian—humanity and benevolence. Of the various traits which marked the character of this extraordinary, but truly amiable man, his mode of life, and his conduct towards thoſe who abuſed his confidence and generoſity, were the moſt remarkable.—With him the common diſtribution of time was completely reverſed, and night was literally turned into day. His time of riſing was always late in the evening; he generally breakfaſted at midnight; and dined at four or five in the morning. The dreſs in which it was his cuſtom to appear, was preciſely that of an Engliſh gentleman of the laſt age: a gold-laced coat and waiſtcoat, with deep flaſh-worked ſleeves, and richly embroſſed buttons; a deep chitterlin of rich yellow lace; curve-toed ſhoes and oblong buckles. From a principle of lenity and forbearance, and an extreme tenderneſs of diſpoſition, he permitted the moſt injurious depredations to be committed on his property with impunity; and, notwithſtanding the ſyſtem of devaſtation was carried to ſuch a height, as almoſt to render his extenſive woods, and even young plantations, a ſcene of deſolation, yet when, during his walks by midnight, any of the offenders were perceived by him, he would mildly exclaim—"Take care how you get down that tree, or you may hurt yourſelf." It is aſſerted, that by ſuch depredations, he ſuſtained a loſs of 20,000l. His remains were conveyed, in grand funeral proceſſion, from the Abbey, for interment in the family vault, in Walſingham-church. The pall was ſupported by the High Sheriff; Sir J. H. Aſtley, bart.; Sir George Chad, bart; T. W. Coke, eſq.; H. Jodrell, eſq.; and Daniel Jones, eſq.—The chief mourner was Mr. Woodward, ſecond ſon of D. H. Woodward, eſq. a near relation, to whom the deceaſed has, by his will, bequeathed his large landed property, charged with legacies to moſt of his other relations. The burial ſervice was performed by the Rev. Mr. Sandeford.

SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Cole, grazier, of Woodbridge, to Miſs Hempſon, of Ipſwich.—Mr. W. Filby, officer of exciſe, to Miſs A. Hunt, both of Barrow.—Mr. Fyſon, draper, of Iſleham, to Miſs Weſthorpe, of Fordham.

At Bury, Mr. Bruce, farmer, of Bradfield, to Miſs Butcher.—Mr. Ranſome, butcher, to Miſs Steward.—Mr. Kennedy, of Loweſtoft, to Miſs Abel, of Caſtle-acre.

*Died.*] At Bury, very ſuddenly, after having been previouſly engaged in preparing for a journey to London next morning, Mrs. Buck, wife of W. Buck, eſq. Her benevolence and numerous charities will make her memory to be long cheriſhed by the poor inhabitants of this town.

Mrs. Shadwell, widow of the late Lieut. Shadwell.—Mr. E. Hoy, of Ampton-ſchool.

At Ipſwich, aged 22, Miſs Morgan, late of the Roſe inn.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Strutt, wife of W. Strutt, eſq.

At Loweſtoft, aged 54, Mr. Jabez Aldred, late of the Queen's Head inn

At Pulham Market, aged 56, Mrs. Fuller, late of Cookley.

At Witham, Mr. J. Jacob, formerly a brewer at Eye.

At

At Parkham, of an apoplectic fit, J. Barthrope, eſq.

Mr. W. Grimwade, ſchool-maſter, of Hadley.

At Twickenham, aged 74, Mrs. C. Soame, of Thurlow, in this county.

Aged 24, Miſs Woodcock, daughter of the late Mr. Woodcock, brewer, of Haleſworth.—Mrs. Pattle, of Elmſwell.—Mr. Manning, ſhoe-maker, of Tinworth.—Mrs. Archer, of Walſham le Willows.

At Loweſtoft, on the 24th of July, aged 75, Mr. John Diſton, an active and intelligent mariner, author of ſeveral uſeful nautical works; among others, "The Seaman's Guide," which has ever ſince been uſed by ſeamen, Charts of the Swin, North Sea, &c. made from ſurveys by himſelf, and eſteemed the beſt of their kind. He was a native of Loweſtoft, where he reſided the early part of his life; after which he removed to London, and had the command of various ſhips. He was particularly noticed by the late Earl Howe in the affair in Cancalle-bay, in the year 1758, for the ſpirited and judicious manner in which he laid the tranſport he commanded on ſhore, amidſt the fire of the enemy, to land the troops he had on board. About 25 years of the latter part of his life, he was a merchant at Elſineur, in Denmark, during which time he rendered many important ſervices to his countrymen, in venturing in open boats, in gales of wind, to them in diſtreſs. He was perfectly maſter of the navigation of moſt parts, and of the Baltic and Cattagat Seas eſpecially; the latter of which he ſurveyed in a veſſel he fitted out at his own expence to explore the fiſheries, in which he furniſhed the Danes with important information, and proved how eaſily an advantageous fiſhery might be eſtabliſhed at the Sound, had the inhabitants ſufficient public ſpirit for ſuch undertakings. The government of Denmark ſaw the importance of Mr. Diſton's diſcoveries, and granted him the privilege (which no other ſubject of Denmark ever had) of carrying his fiſh directly into Copenhagen, without being ſtopped by the cuſtom-houſe. His advice in nautical affairs was often aſked by perſons of the firſt eminence in that kingdom. He was particularly noticed by the miniſter Guldberg, and Admiral Count Molcke frequently viſited him for information. He was very aſſiduous in getting the Daniſh government to improve the navigation of thoſe parts; and was anxious in procuring the eſtabliſhment of a light upon the north end of Bornholm, the want of which has cauſed the loſs of many lives; and had, at laſt, the ſatisfaction of ſeeing it fixed. He left Denmark about two years ago, to return to his native country; and, latterly, fixed his reſidence at his native place, where he ended a long and vigorous life, devoted always to the benefit of mankind, and preferring, at all times, the welfare of others to his own. All who thoroughly knew him will acknowledge this, and that they held him in the higheſt eſtimation. He has alſo left behind him a moſt valuable manuſcript on the Engliſh fiſheries.

ESSEX.

*Married.*] At Rayleigh, Mr. W. Burrill, draper and taylor, to Miſs A. South, only daughter of Mr. C. South, cordwainer.

At Clare, Mr. J. Reynolds Ray, banker, to Miſs Stammers.

In London, J. Taber, eſq. of Long-acre, to Mrs. Barnard, of Bradfield-houſe, Lawford, in this county.—Mr. W. Smith, draper, of Stebbing, to Miſs Gadaway, of Finchingfield.

At Burnhagen, W. H. S. Garrington, eſq. to Mrs. C. Whitelock, Baker.

*Died.*] At Colcheſter, in his 70th year, the Rev. Thomas Twyning, rector of St. Mary's.—Mr. T. White, maſter of an academy.

At Caſtle Hedingham, in her 61ſt year, Mrs. S. Bridges, relict of the late Rev. Brook Bridges.

At Holkham-hall, Mr. J. Hawkſworth, many years gamekeeper to T. W. Coke, eſq. He was a very ſingular character, and denominated by his neighbours the *walking obeliſk*, from the eccentric circumſtance of his never aſſociating or converſing with any perſon unleſs he was firſt addreſſed. The liveries he had by him, at the time of his death, which was ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by his depriving himſelf of ſuſtenance, are worth more than 100l. His dreſs was very miſerable, and he always wore an old painted hat, patched with over with a piece of cloth. He had accumulated but concealed a conſiderable fortune.

KENT.

*Married.*] At Feverſham, Mr. J Boys, attorney, of Margate, to Miſs Martha Stephens, daughter of the Rev. A. Stephens.

At Dove, Mr. J. Mowll, maſter of the Conſtitution armed cutter, to Miſs Eliza Adams.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, R. T. Pyort, eſq. of St. Martins.—Mr. Gillbee, one of the town ſergeants.—John Law, eſq. late captain in the Blues.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Adjutant Taylor, of the Blues.

At Maidſtone, Mr. Ed. Jury, of the Caſtle-inn.—Mr. William Stephens.—Mr. Walter Harris.

At Folkſtone, Miſs Eliza. Mantell, ſecond daughter of the late Edward Mantell, eſq. of Stone-green, in this county.

At Cranbrook, the Rev. Evan Davies, late miniſter of the congregation of Diſſenters at Aſhford.

At Gillingham, Mr. J. Large, of the Roſe and Crown-inn.

At Feverſham, Mr. Charles Halke, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Richard Halke.

At Bechenham-place, Mrs. Cator.

At Aſhford, Mrs. Norwood, wife of the Rev. E. Norwood.—Aged 67, Mr. Aylmer, of Blechyngden.—Mr. Thomas Andrews.—Mrs Bond, wife of the Rev. James Bond.

At Deal, Lieutenant David Ledale, of the royal

royal navy.—Mrs. Catherine Fogarty, midwife, univerſally regretted.

At Margate, J. Anderſon, M.D.—Aged 16, Mr. T. P. Oldfield.

At Canterbury, the Rev. John Benſon, D D ſenior prebendary of the cathedral, and vicar of Roxley.—Miſs Friend, daughter of Richard Friend, eſq. mayor of Canterbury.

### SUSSEX.

*Married.*] Mr. Stephen Pell, of Battle, to Miſs Suſannah Heaver, of the ſame place.

At Lewes, Mr. N. Wimble, iron-monger, to Miſs Audrey Marchant Laſhman, of the priory.

*Died.*] At Aſhington, Mr. Goachen, yeoman.

Of a fit of apoplexy, Mr. John Faulconer, a wealthy yeomen, of Newhaven, near Lewes.

At his houſe in Cowfold, near Horſham, J. H. Lintott, eſq.

At Brighton, after a few days' illneſs, Dr. Guy, of the Suſſex militia.

At Henfield, aged 70, Mrs. Cook. She had been to drink tea with a neighbour, and on her return, ſuddenly dropped down and expired within a few paces of her own door.

At Newick, aged 80, Mr. R. Kenward, yeoman.

At Ringmer-park, near Lewes, Mrs. Jackſon.

At Brighton, Mrs. Allen, wife of N. Allen, eſq. of Wapping-wall, London. In her the relative duties of an affectionate wife, a tender mother, and a ſincere friend, were eminently tranſcendent. She died in her 65th year, much lamented by all who had the pleaſure of her acquaintance.

To heaven ſhe's fled, and nought to us remains,
But the pale aſhes which her urn contains.

### HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Ringwood, Melanethon Townſend, eſq. to Miſs Jane Caroline Derby, daughter of the late Rev. John Derby of the ſame place.

In London, Nathaniel Haſtings Middleton, ſon of N. Middleton, eſq. of Town-hill, in this county, to Miſs Emilia Purling.

*Died.*] At Kingſton, near Ringwood, Mrs. Early, wife of Mr. Early, farmer.

At Wickham, aged 12 years, of a decline, Miſs Nicholſon, daughter of Mr. Nicholſon, of Goſport. That fatal diſorder has carried off three of the ſame family within the ſpace of two years, and a half.

At Guernſey, the Rev. Mr. Duprè.

At Southampton, Mrs. Baſtide, mother of the late George Baſtide, eſq.

Captain O'Connol (late of the 27th regiment) of the Royal Invalids, Jerſey. This obſerving officer was interred with military honours. He was attended to the grave by Colonel Jackſon, of the Southampton volunteers; and by Craig of the 4th regiment. His pall was ſupported by the following officers:

| Lieutenants. | Enſigns. |
|---|---|
| E. Baker, | T. Shaw, |
| R. Kitſon, | J. Eldridge, and |
| W. Lomer, | W. King. |

The Rev. Dr. Hill, rector of Holy Rhood, and the Rev. Mr. Mears, chaplain to the corporation, followed the corpſe to the churchyard of St. Mary's, where the latter reſpectable clergyman read, in a moſt ſolemn and affecting manner, the funeral ſervice: after which a company of the Worceſterſhire militia fired over the grave three vollies, as a mark of reſpect to the deceaſed.

### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Saliſbury, Mr. Winzar, ſurgeon, to Miſs Cox, of Southampton.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, Miſs Atkinſon, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Atkinſon.

At Everly, aged 82, the Rev. Dr. Starkey, rector.

At Wotton Baſſett, Mrs. Mortimer, wife of J. Mortimer, eſq.

Miſs A. Bracher, ſecond daughter of Mr. S. Bracher, of Chickgrove.—Mr. Edmonds, ſenior, of Biſhopſtone.

At Marlborough, Mrs. Hewitt, wife of Mr. Hewitt, ſilverſmith.

At Warminſter, Mr. Price, of the Swan inn, Frome.

Mr. E. Lewis, ſurgeon, of Semmington.

At Longbridge Deverell, Mr. J. Heal, enſign in the Weſt Wilts volunteers.

### SOMERSETSHIRE.

An advertiſement has lately appeared in the Briſtol, &c. papers, announcing that, "6 or 800 men are wanted, to be immediately employed in cutting the new docks and canal, for improving the harbour of Briſtol, where every encouragement will be given," &c. &c. The prices for the greater part of the works, to be 3½d. and in ſome places 4d. per yard for the firſt ſtage of 20 yards cutting, and 1d. per yard for every cutting of 20 yards in length, after the ſaid 20 yards, 3d. per yard to be allowed for filling of carts; alſo 4s. per day for ſubſiſtence money; a final ſettlement every month. The ground is ſtated to conſiſt of clay and ſilt; the materials are all ready for the above mentioned number of men. Labourers coming from diſtant parts of the kingdom, will be allowed a gratuity as a compenſation for travelling expences.

*Married.*] At Bath, G. Daubeny, jun. eſq. of Briſtol, to Miſs Drewett, of Stanhope-ſtreet.—The Rev. Thomas Broadhurſt, of Camden Houſe, to Miſs Frances Whitaker, of Kelvedere Houſe.

At Briſtol, Mr. Lock, aged 63, to Miſs Stintons, aged 30.—John Scott, eſq. of the Adelphi Terrace, to Miſs Charlotte Fry, of Coryenbury.—Mr. John Hoare, to Miſs Eliz. Fargus,

Fargus, daughter of the late Mr. John Fargus, auctioneer.—Mr. Berry, to Miſs Ariel.

*Died.*] At Bath, Wm. Colborne, eſq. aged 97.—Benjamin Bucknall, eſq.—Mr. Richard Atwood.—Mrs. Knight, wife of Mr. Knight, manager of the theatre, Liverpool; ſhe was ſiſter of the Counteſs of Derby.—The Dowager Viſcounteſs Kilwarden.—Mr. Edward Stephens, of Briſtol, plumber.

At Briſtol, Mr. Smith, wife of Mr. John Smith, ſtationer.—Mrs. Hanmer, wife of Mr. Hanmer, grocer.—Thomas Tyndall, eſq. banker, and lieut. col. of the Royal Briſtol Volunteers.—Miſs Norton, daughter of Mr. Norton, bookſeller.—Mr. Cock, engraver.

At Clifton near Briſtol, Chriſtopher Kelly Bellew, eſq. of the Inner Temple, a gentleman diſtinguiſhed in theſe kingdoms for his great and eminent qualities. His piety was warm but unaffected: his charities extenſive but ſecret, and they were ſerviceable, becauſe directed by diſcretion. While his heart expanded with the love of all human kind, his friendſhips were more ſincere than numerous; and though his acquaintance was ſelect, his loſs will bedew the eyes of many, to whom his worth had made him known. As principle was the guide, ſo juſtice was the end of all his actions; and theſe again ſhed a luſtre over thoſe minor and leſs brilliant virtues which at once enſure eſteem, and adorn humanity. In his large and enlightened mind, were united a wide range of thought, a ſagacity not to be deceived, a judgment ſolid and profound. Yet awake and alive to thoſe amiable ſenſibilities, which endear rather than ſtrike, captivate but not over-awe. He always tempered the ſeverity of the philoſopher with the benevolence of the man. Worn out with ſtudy and the exerciſe of every moral and Chriſtian duty; his latter moments exhibited a reſignation and cheerfulneſs, that a well ſpent life could alone have inſpired. Such virtues are difficult to be deſcribed, but more difficult to be imitated; they will however be long recorded in the hearts of thoſe who know him beſt; and knowing him, could not fail to love, to admire, to eſteem ſo good a man, and ſo excellent a friend.

### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Cotton Denham, Mr. R. Noak, to Miſs J. Vincent.

Mr. W. Butt, of Wimbourne, to Miſs Ridout, of Langton.

*Died.*] At Sherburne, Miſs Burnett, eldeſt daughter of W. Burnett, eſq.

At Lyme, in her 21ſt year, Miſs Marriott, of Worceſter.

In London, the Rev. Richard Howell, rector of Guſſage St. Michael, near Blandford, in this county.

At Parnham-houſe, at an advanced age, the lady of Sir William Oglander.

At Gillingham, Mr. Phripp.

Mr. J. Andrews, jun. of Shrotton.—Mr. G. Deveniſh, a reſpectable farmer, of Pluſh.

At Everſhot, Mr. T. Petty, ſon of Mr. H. Petty, woolſtapler. He had been ſeverely afflicted, no leſs than three years, with an abſceſs in his thigh.

### DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Dawliſh, E. W. Stackhouſe, eſq. of Pendarves, in Cornwall, to Miſs Triſt, of Bowdon, in this county.

At Teignmouth, the Rev. W. Heudebourck, to Miſs Hervey, of Shalldown.

At Exeter, Mr. Evans, druggiſt, to Miſs Gattey, daughter of Mr. Joſeph Gattey, flour-factor.—Mr. D. Flood, of Honiton, to Miſs Weſtcomb.

At Plympton, the Rev. Mr. Arſcott, vicar of Rame, to Miſs Strode, of Newnham Park.

The Rev. C. P. Tucker, of Biſhop's Nemet, to Miſs J. Hole, of South Molton.

*Died.*] At Wrexham, in the prime of life, the Rev. Timothy Kenrick, of Exeter. Stepping over a ſtile, his foot ſlipt, and he fell with ſuch violence on his head, as to occaſion inſtant death. *A further account of this moſt excellent and lamented man will be given in our next.*

At Exeter, Mr. Maſon, dancing-maſter.

Mrs. Bourcher, only daughter of Mr. D. Hill, of Launceſter.

At Falmouth, in his 50th year, Mr. B. Treleaven, taylor.

At Exmouth, Mrs. Riddell, widow, late of Bath.

At Tiverton, in her 91ſt year, Mrs. A. Dunsford.

### CORNWALL.

*Married.*] At Bodmyn, the Rev. J. Pomeroy, widower, and vicar of the pariſh, to Mrs. Prideaux, widow of the late Captain Prideaux, of Fowey.—Mr. J. Hamley, ſurgeon, to Miſs Collins, of Trueworthdale, in Bliſsland.

*Died.*] At Pendennis Caſtle, Enſign Street, of the Corps of Royal Invalids.

At Llanydrock, near Bodmyn, Mr. Whitley, commonly called Doctor Whitley, being the ſeventh ſon of a ſeventh ſon.

### SCOTLAND.

*Married.*] At the Lord Advocate's, at Granton, T. Kirkpatrick, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir James Kirkpatrick, bart. to Miſs Jane Sharpe, daughter of Charles Sharpe, eſq. of Hoddom.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, Mr. Henry Paterſon, ſtudent, of Philoſophy, ſon of Mr. Paterſon, of Parliament-ſquare. His brother, Lieutenant John Paterſon, of the 90th foot, died there in October laſt, a promiſing young officer, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle near Alexandria, March 13, 1801.

### DEATHS ABROAD.

In the caſtle of Wertheim, aged 56, the Counteſs Sophia Carolina de Lowenſtein Wertheim; in her youth celebrated as the moſt beautiful woman in Germany.

At Achmatachet, in Crim Tartary, the celebrated traveller and naturaliſt, Pallas.

MONTH'

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE prices of ſtock have ſuffered no conſiderable fluctuation ſince the end of July. Omnium ſtill remains at a premium of between 4½ and 7 per Cent. The 3 per Cents. only vary backwards and forwards between 56 and 58. Even the *French funds* have had but one conſiderable fluctuation, which was when the news of a probability of war with Ruſſia firſt obtained credit at Paris. The French 5 per Cents. are, however, juſt now at ſomewhat more than 57.

The arrivals of the China, the Weſt India, the Newfoundland, and the Baltic fleets, almoſt all at once, and in perfect ſafety, have given a very lively and favourable impulſe to trade throughout all Britain and Ireland. The value of the China fleet alone was more than ſeven millions ſterling. The Weſt India merchants complain, that the blockade on the ports of France is eſſentially injurious to their intereſts, and will tend greatly to impede their ſales. But the Hamburgh market is, by the late change in the reſtraints on the navigation of the Elbe, ſomewhat more open to them. There is, however, no fall in the retail prices of either Eaſt India or Weſt India goods, in conſequence of theſe events, except in ſugars, now from 4s. to 6s. per cwt. cheaper. The manufacturers are now buſy in completing large orders for the ſeveral marts of our trade, for which the next merchant fleets are to ſail.

There was a great riſe in the prices of teas at Amſterdam, when the falſe news, that Linois had taken the Engliſh China fleet, was firſt propagated there.

Cotton goods and muſlins of all ſorts are, by a recent order of the Government, prohibited from importation into Spain.

The Auſtrian trade and navigation for the port of Trieſte becomes continually more conſiderable.

The price of bread has riſen, ſince the late act paſſed to alter the regulations for the importation and exportation of grain, to an amount that, for a whole year, would make a difference of expenſe of nearly ſeven millions ſterling to the people of all England.

The national debt of the Dutch republic, once ſo great an engine in their commerce, appears, from a late authentic ſtatement, to have been, at the Peace of Amiens, 1,000 millions of guilders, upon which was payable an intereſt of nearly 29½ millions of guilders.

*(Erica vulgaria.)*

Common heath has been found, in Scotland, to afford, by boiling, a good liquor for tanning leather; by the uſe of which, this manufacture is conſiderably cheapened and improved.

The number of the Cows and Oxen weekly expoſed to ſale in Smithfield-market, is about 2,000 at an average, or at leaſt 100,000 annually. The average number of the Sheep may be 10,000 weekly, or 500,000 in the whole year. The average number of the Swine is about 300 weekly, or 15,000 in the whole year.

The Weſt India Docks are now nearly complete for all the purpoſes of their conſtruction. The baſons are ſufficiently capacious to admit 300 ſhips, 12 ſhips can enter conveniently by the locks, at one tide. The buildings conſiſt of ſix ranges of warehouſes, each of ſix ſtories, with cellars to the ſouth, and double cranes at the top of each warehouſe.

There is now in the colonial territory at Botany Bay, a flock of 16,000 ſheep, the progeny of a breed in which there was a mixture of the Spaniſh. The fleeces have been found by our weſt country manufacturers to be of the fineſt quality; and it is believed that the wool will become an important article for exportation from that ſettlement.

Conſiderable purchaſes have lately been made at Odeſſa, on the Black Sea, of grain and other produce of the adjacent countries, chiefly for conſumption at Malta. In general, the Britiſh trade to the Black Sea appears to increaſe, and to become profitable.

The fair of Senegaglia, in Italy, has proved this year more briſk in trade than for theſe ſeveral years paſt. A prodigious quantity of goods from the Levant was on ſale at it.

RUSSIAN COMMERCE.—Prices at St. Peterſburgh, June 24 to the 6th of July, 1804.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clean Hemp..... | R.44, | 44¼, 44½ | per berqtz. on the ſpot. |
| Outſhot do. ..... | 37½, | 37 | |
| ⅓ clean do. ..... | 31½, | 31 | |
| Tallow, Yellow Candle.. | 59½, | 59 | |
| Do. Soap.. | 55½, | 55 | |
| Exchange on London .. | 31½, | ¾ for 3 months | per Roub. |
| Hamburgh. | 27½, | ¾ for 65 days | do. |
| Amſterdam | 30½, | — 65 days | do. |
| Paris ..... | 65, | 66 ſols for 70 days | do. |
| Vienna.... | 105 | kreutzers for 65 days | do. |

Trade very dull: many ſhips arrived, and waiting for cargoes. Freights 20 to 25 per cent. lower than thoſe paid in London.

His Majeſty having, by the attention of more than fifteen years, formed a flock of Spaniſh

ſheep

ſheep ſufficiently numerous to propagate the breed throughout the country; and it having been aſcertained, that in this country the wool of thoſe ſheep rather improves than ſuffers deterioration; a ſale of ſuch as could be ſpared from the royal flock was lately made at Kew. One ram was ſold for 38 guineas, and others at prices proportionate to this.

The prices of leather have fallen in the courſe of the month.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL RFPORT.

A MONTH of fine weather has enabled the farmers to get in all their white grain in good condition.

The Wheat, though injured by the mildew in ſome places, is in better order than was expected. The late rains which fell on it will aſſiſt both the quantity and quality, and make it much eaſier to threſh. The crop may be deemed an average good one. The price of this grain has, in the courſe of the month, experienced conſiderable fluctuation. It averaged at Mark-lane on the 6th Inſtant, 61s. 3d.; on the 20th, 63s. 4d.; and on the 27th, 68s. 1d. The preſent average price of all England is 60s. 1d.

Barley was much improved by the rains in the ſtrong lands, and is an excellent crop.—The Oats that were out in the wet are conſiderably diſcoloured, but on the whole there is no deficiency. The preſent average of Barley is 32s. 3d. and of Oats, 26s. 3d.

Beans are a good crop; they are now cut, and will be carried in in a few days if the weather continues fine. The crops of Peaſe are alſo good, as well as thoſe of Tares.

The rains have been very favourable for the Turnips, which have grown very luxuriantly, and are likely to make winter keeping plentiful. The Clovers have been equally benefited by the rain, and promiſe a very abundant crop of ſeed.

In ſtock there is little variation. Stores are rather dearer. Beef fetches in Smithfield-market, from 4s. 4d. to 5s.; Mutton, from 4s. 4d. to 5s.; and Pork from 4s. to 5s. per ſtone of eight pounds.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of July to the 24th of Auguſt, 1804, inclusive, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

| *Barometer.* | | | *Thermometer.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Higheſt 30.27. | Auguſt 1. | Wind N.W. | Higheſt 84°. | Auguſt 3. | Wind N.E. |
| Loweſt 29.15. | Auguſt 14. | Wind S.W. | Loweſt 44. | Auguſt 14. | Wind S.W. |
| Greateſt variation in 24 hours. | 47-hundredths of an inch. | In the evening of the 14th, the mercury was no higher than 29.15, and on the next evening it had got up to 29.62. | Greateſt variation in 24 hours. | 10° | On the 12th Inſt. the Thermometer was at 68°.; but on the 13th it was not higher once than 58°. |

The quantity of rain fallen this month has been conſiderable, the exact meaſure of which will be given in the next Report. The average height of the thermometer has, however, been 29.764, and the number of fair days has exceeded thoſe in which there has been rain almoſt in the proportion of two to one.

The weather has been unuſually cold for the ſeaſon. Since the 4th Inſt. the thermometer has been once only as high as 70°.; and during the whole month we have had only four days in which the heat has been equal to the ſummer heat. The harveſt is, however, going on very rapidly in all parts of the kingdom. The mercury in the barometer has been gradually riſing for the laſt nine days; it now ſtands (Auguſt 26) as high as 30.30, and in a riſing ſtate; from which circumſtance we may hope for a continuance of fair weather, if not of heat.

The wind has been variable, and on the hotteſt day, what little there was, blew from the orth-eaſt.

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EBORACENSIS *will find a copy of "Rolleſton on Barley Wine," and his "Dialogue on Decency," done up with fifteen other Tracts, (No. 122) in a Catalogue or Alphabetical Liſt of* AULD BUKES, *publiſhed by Cornelius Elliot, Bookſeller, Edinburgh.*